



Series I

Volume XXI, No. 1

March 1995

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ARMENIAN

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NUMISMATIC

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JOURNAL

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Desk Top Publishing and Armenian Numismatic Society *Special Publications*

It was in 1977 that the Society decided to publish a volume in memory of Fr. Clement Sibilian. Before this volume was off the press, *Special Publication* No. 1 (1981), *Selected Numismatic Studies* of Paul Z. Bedoukian, was in press. The Society was in the Armenian numismatic book publishing business. Since then, we have published two commemorative issues of the *Armenian Numismatic Journal* and eight monographs as a part of the *Special Publication* series.

Due to the bilingual nature of our publications, we were automatically guided toward Armenian printers. For the benefit of those who are not familiar, most Armenian print shops have a manager-printer and a type setter. The average shop has Compugraphic "Editwriter 7500" type setting equipment, some have upgraded versions, and others their older versions. Here the setter types the manuscript in absolute basic format. Their galley proofs run about 2-3 feet long. They don't edit for type setting errors, paginate, type headers, footers, or foot notes in spite of the fact that their equipment is capable of doing all these. Galley pages need to be cut regular page size and pasted; headers, footers, foot notes, page numbers need to be pasted manually. Furthermore, any corrections above and beyond the original manuscript would meet their stiff resistance. For all minor changes they would make big ceremonies, giving you the impression that they are making changes which they don't have to without compensation; in short they are doing you a great favor.

In mid 1980s, when desk top publishing made its debut, instantly we concluded that it was our salvation. Today, on an outdated Macintosh Plus computer with a primitive Microsoft Word 4 word processing software, we can design and produce a manuscript (even a thousand page book or more) with header, footer, foot notes, page numbers, all laid properly, and printed at once with the latest high technology conveniences. This was the reason that in 1986 we purchased a Macintosh Plus computer and in 1991 a Texas Instrument's laser printer.

The difference between the appearance of *Armenian Numismatic Journal* Vol. I (typed with a manual typewriter) and Vol. XXI (printed with a laser printer) is like day and night in spite of the fact that both have newsletter format.

Our latest *Special Publication*, No. 8, *Armenian Coins and Their Values*, was published by utilizing desk top publishing. It was set on our computer, proofs printed with our 300 dpi (dots per inch) laser printer, then our external hard disk was taken to one of the local print shops for 1200 or 1000 dpi laser printed output. First, the printer could not even open our document on his computer. He struggled more than an hour, then had to stop because of other commitments.

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The next morning, we telephoned Microsoft Corporation's (designer of our software) technical support department and explained our problems. They made several suggestions. Their information was relayed to the printer, new steps were taken, and eventually he was successful to print our camera ready pages with his 1000 dpi Laser Master printer. It is worth noting that 1200 or 1000 dpi laser output is type set quality and even with a magnifying glass one cannot tell the difference from linotronic output or compugraphic printing which is a wet and photographic process. The cost of 1200 or 1000 dpi laser output is a nominal amount (\$1 per page plus computer time). For our journal, 300 dpi is satisfactory, since the distributed copies are printed by photocopying; here, a certain percentage of degradation occurs.

During the 1000 dpi laser printing of *ACTV* we learned that our software and computer were outdated and that they are no longer compatible with laser print shop's high technology equipment. The printer's recommendation: you are doing type setting work with word processing software; purchase QuarkXPress 3.3 type setting software and a computer with minimum 4 MB RAM like an Apple Macintosh Performa 630 CD. Both of these will cost \$592 and \$1799 (+ tax) in California.

Why are we writing all of this? If Armenian Numismatic Society is to remain at the forefront of modern technology, and keep on utilizing desk top publishing for its journal and monographs, we need to upgrade our software and hardware. To start with, the Society is in debt for the publication of *ACTV*.

We can only appeal to our membership to purchase more books and donate money. This will enable us to pay off some \$6000 in debt that is still due to the last publication, *ACTV*. By purchasing more books and donating to your library, you may be able to take a tax write off. Donations toward the purchase of new software and computer will keep the Society compatible with high technology equipment.

Fifteen years ago when Armenian Numismatic Society started book publishing, it was the beginning of a legacy. It is up to our membership to see that this special mission is not interrupted, that research is carried on, and that numismatic literature is published. We need your financial contribution for this worthy cause which no other organization supports.

Y. T. Nercessian

LETTERS

I want to thank you for the nice Republic of Armenia coins and for the refund you sent me. I have received everything safely. I am glad to have those coins in my collection, being very interested in the birth of new independent countries from the ashes of the Soviet Union. I am particularly attracted to Armenia, a new republic but a very old country with rich history and deep traditions. I enjoyed several years ago visiting the Armenian quarter in Jerusalem, with St. James Cathedral and so on. I am also very fond of the Armenian diaspora. I recall a classmate in the city of my childhood, Nuevo Laredo, in the north of Mexico, whose grandfather was an Armenian. His last name was Kelechan [Kelechian?] and in that time, early sixties, he still received eagerly newspapers in his language.

I have read a very interesting book about the supposed remains of Noah's Ark in Mount Ararat. What do you know about it?

Macedonio S. Tamez
Guadalajara, Jal., México

...I am the editor/compiler of the only Dutch Flagbook *Prisma Vlaggenboek*. I learned of the existence of the article or booklet: STEPANIAN, H.: *Haykakan droshakner ew zinanshanner*. Los Angeles: Armenian Numismatic Society... I'm extremely interested in a copy of this article/booklet...

Jos Poels
Grubbenvorst, Netherlands

A HOARD OF COPPER COINS OF TIGRANES II

Tigranes II, the son of Tigranes I, born in 140 B.C.,¹ was taken hostage when Armenia failed in the struggle against the incursion of Parthia. When Tigranes I died in 95 B.C., the crown prince Tigranes was a mature 45 year old man who had lived with the Parthians around a decade. Most likely the Parthians favored his candidacy to the throne of Armenia. When the Armenian nobility requested the return of the crown prince, the Parthian king Mithridates II freed Tigranes, demanding in return the "seventy valleys" in the southeast of Armenia, near the border of Media.²

During the reign of Tigranes II the Great (95-55 B.C.),³ Armenia acquired unsurpassed wealth and a vast empire. According to historians, the borders of his empire stretched from the Mediterranean Sea to the Caspian Sea and Black Sea to the Syrian deserts, Lebanon, and Palestine.⁴

Tigranes had established a mint in his first capital Artaxata, and later in the newly constructed Tigranocerta (the capital of his empire), Nisibin, and other locations. Armenia had her monetary system even before Tigranes the Great.⁵ With Tigranes ascending the throne, Armenian coins were struck not only in Artaxata, but also in the various mints of his empire. After the occupation of Syria and Phoenicia, Tigranes commanded all the local mints which had issued a very attractive monetary series according to the Seleucid tradition.

The army of Tigranes was estimated to be 70,000 to 80,000 soldiers.⁶ This force required a payroll, supplies, and other necessities of life. Thus Tigranes found it necessary to decentralize the operation of his mints. The use of occupied Seleucid and Phoenician mints would satisfy the immediate shortage of money, accommodating the needs of his empire and provisions for his army.

Ancient coins were struck manually on blank metal planchets, using obverse and reverse dies prepared by engravers. To strike coins in huge quantity and quickly, the best method for the moneyer was to recycle old coins, first by heating them and then overstriking with newly engraved dies. The undertype on well-executed overstruck coins is concealed. On the other hand, poorly overstruck coins show the details of undertypes. Overstruck coins on which the undertype can be seen very clearly are studied by numismatists to further explain contemporary events and history.

¹ *Haykakan sovetakan hanragitaran* [Soviet Armenian Encyclopedia], Vol. 11, (Yerevan, 1985), p. 697 (in Armenian).

² *Hay zhoghovrdi patmut'yun* [History of the Armenian People], Vol. I (Yerevan, 1971), p. 556 (in Armenian).

³ According to historical sources, when Lucullus had occupied all the treasures and looted Tigranocerta with his troops, 800 drachms silver were given to each Roman soldier as his share of the spoil from the booty of Tigranocerta. H. Manandian, *Tigranes II et Rome* (Lisbon, 1963), p. 121, also *K'nnakan tesut'yun hay zhoghovrdi patmut'ian* [A Critical Survey of the History of the Armenian People], Vol. I (Yerevan, 1945), pp. 200-207, (in Armenian).

⁴ *Hay zhoghovrdi patmut'yun*, Vol. I, p. 558-565.

⁵ Moses Khorenats'i, *History of the Armenians*, translation and commentary by R. W. Thomson, (Cambridge, MA 1978), Book II, Chapter 11, p. 147, mentions that Artaxias I, founder of the Artaxiad dynasty, struck coins with his image.

⁶ Manandian, *Tigranes II*, p. 106; *Critical Survey*, p. 200.

Tigranes utilized the mints of Antioch,⁷ Damascus, and other mints in Syria and Phoenicia to his advantage. The overstruck coins found in hoards indicate that Tigranes utilized the local money and the mint. Here it is noteworthy that the copper coins generally circulated within a city and did not travel very far from the vicinity of that city. Silver coins, on the other hand, not only ventured beyond the borders of cities, but also were used by the merchants for international commerce.

So far, about a dozen coin hoards containing coppers of Tigranes the Great are reported. Unfortunately, the contents of excavated coin hoards are altered for commercial reasons. Frequently, the most attractive pieces are removed and sold at high prices, and poorly preserved coins are occasionally added which change the structure of a newly found hoard. Unfortunately, the laws of Near Eastern countries do not encourage reporting hoard discoveries. Governments confiscate finds from the hands of the public, thus encouraging secrecy and smuggling. As a result, researchers rarely know when and where a hoard was unearthed, and always have reason to be suspicious of the structure of the hoard, how many coins were removed and how many were added to form the present hoard.

Comments on the Hoard

Coin hoards are very important for numismatic research. Hoard study sometimes makes it possible to decide the exact chronological order of different coin types, the existence and regnal period of a questionable monarch, and the value of a coin in commerce. Hoards can shed light on a country's culture, metallurgy, economic and social life.

Coin hoards of Tigranes the Great have been studied by numismatists, particularly Paul Z. Bedoukian⁸ and C. Foss.⁹

A few years ago a group of Artaxiad copper coins was discovered. The hoard consisted of 75 copper pieces belonging to Tigranes II. Based on the red tinted soil covering the coins, it was possible to conclude that most of the coins belonged to a hoard. Later a study of coin dies proved that the parcel was a hoard or a part of a hoard. The date of unearthing and provenance remain unknown. Further examination and classification of coins proved that the most attractive and rare pieces were selected and removed from the hoard.

Cataloguing the Hoard

The hoard was classified according to the scheme of Paul Z. Bedoukian's *Coinage of the Artaxiads of Armenia*,¹⁰ which lists 38 different types of Tigranes II coppers. All of the coins belonging to the hoard are classified in Table I. The first column in the catalogue gives the assigned specimen number. The second column references Bedoukian's corpus number. The third and fourth columns are the diameter and weight of the coin, respectively. The fifth column indicates the reverse to obverse die orientation. The sixth column indicates the coin type. Columns seven and eight give the obverse-reverse die identification (odd numbers to the obverse and even numbers to the

⁷ Manandian, *Tigranes II*, p. 45; *Critical Survey*, p. 153.






⁸ P. Z. Bedoukian, "Five Hoards Containing Coins of the Artaxiads of Armenia," *Revue des Etudes Arméniennes*, New Series, Vol. V (1968), pp. 421-433; also in *Selected Numismatic Studies* (Los Angeles, 1981), pp. 142-154; *Armenian Coin Hoards* (Los Angeles, 1987); *A Hoard of Copper Coins of Tigranes the Great and A Hoard of Artaxiad Coins* (Los Angeles, 1991).



⁹ C. Foss, "The Coinage of Tigranes the Great," *The Numismatic Chronicle*, Vol. 146 (1986), pp. 19-66, plates 5-7.

¹⁰ P. Z. Bedoukian, *Coinage of the Artaxiads of Armenia* (London, 1978), pp. 62-68, pl. 5-6, Nos. 91-128.

reverse). An asterisk in the last column indicates that a specimen is illustrated in the photographic plate.

The coins are classified into seven groups based on their reverse design: Tyche, Heracles (Vahagn), cornucopia, head of wheat, Nike, palm-branch, and overstruck coins. The first six types and variants are described below:

- A1 Obv.: Bust of Tigranes draped right, clean shaven and wearing ornate five-pointed Armenian tiara. A broad diadem knotted at the back encircles the head and falls downward. Divided drape cover the ear and the neck. The tiara is adorned with an eight-rayed star flanked by two eagles back to back but with their heads turned to each other. Border of dots.
 Rev.: Tyche of Antioch or Artaxata, draped and wearing a turreted crown, seated right on a rock, holding a palm-branch in her right hand; at her feet the upper portion of a youthful male nude figure of the river-god Orontes swimming right. Legend to right downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; to left downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ / ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ. Monogram  to left of palm-branch. Border of dots.
- A2 Obv.: Similar to A1.
 Rev.: Similar to A1 but without monograms.
- A3 Obv.: Similar to A1.
 Rev.: Similar to A1 with monogram  and letter A above the swimmer's head.
- A4 Obv.: Similar to A1.
 Rev.: Similar to A1 but with letter Δ to left of Tyche's head, and H above palm-branch, and A above the swimmer's head.
- A5 Obv.: Similar to A1.
 Rev.: Similar to A1 but letter T to left of palm-branch and A above the swimmer's head.
- A6 Obv.: Similar to A1 but poor workmanship.
 Rev.: Similar to A5 but blundered legend to right downward ΣΛΙΤΙΤ; to left downward ΑΣΙΑΣΘΛ / ΚΤΑΝΚΤ.
- B1 Obv.: Similar to A1.
 Rev.: Bearded nude Heracles (Vahagn) standing, head left. Right arm folded holding lion's skin and left hand leaning on club. Legend to right downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; to left downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ / ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ. Monogram  to right of Heracles and letter A to left.
- B2 Obv.: Similar to A1.
 Rev.: Similar to B1 but no monograms.
- B3 Obv.: Similar to A1.
 Rev.: Similar to B1 but monogram  to left of Heracles and letter A to right.
- B4 Obv.: Similar to A1.
 Rev.: Similar to B2. Legend to right downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ; to left downward ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ.
- C1 Obv.: Similar to A1.
 Rev.: Cornucopia with the upper half to right. Legend to right downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; to left downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ / ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ. Above to the left and to the right of cornucopia marks resembling bunch of grapes; to right of field letter A. 

- C2 Obv.: Similar to A1.
Rev.: Cornucopia with the upper half to left. Legend to right downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; to left downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ / ΤΙΓΓΑΝΟΥ. In the field to left of cornucopia letter A and to right letter H. 
- C3 Obv.: Similar to A1.
Rev.: Cornucopia with the upper half to right. Legend to right downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; to left downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ / ΤΙΓΓΑΝΟΥ. Above to the left and to the right of cornucopia marks resembling bunch of grapes; below cornucopia in exergue the letters T|A. 
- D1 Obv.: Similar to A1.
Rev.: Head of wheat with two leaves below it. Legend to right downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; to left downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ / ΤΙΓΓΑΝΟΥ.
- E1 Obv.: Bust of Tigranes draped right with five-pointed Armenian tiara. The five-o'clock ray of the star is substituted with a thick line moving upward to the right. No eagles. Border of dots.
Rev.: Nike advancing left with outstretched left hand holding a wreath and right hand extending downward. Legend to right downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; to left downward ΤΙΓΓΑΝΟΥ. Below Nike in exergue the letters ΔΗΜ.
- E2 Obv.: Similar to E1
Rev.: Similar to E1 but without letters.
- E3 Obv.: Similar to E1 but letter A in left field.
Rev.: Similar to E2.
- E4 Obv.: Very finely executed portrait of Tigranes right. Tiara has four instead of the usual five points and the star radiates and made of dots. Vertical ornamental line on both sides of the star. To the left in the field a prominent A. Border of dots.
Rev.: Similar to E2.
- F1 Obv.: Similar to E1.
Rev.: Palm-branch curved to left. Legend to right downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; to left downward ΤΙΓΓΑΝΟΥ. Below palm-branch in exergue the letters ΔΗΜ.
- F2 Obv.: Similar to E1.
Rev.: Similar to F1 but flower to left of palm-branch.

Description of Overstruck Coins

As mentioned earlier, in the Seleucid and Phoenician mints of Tigranes the Great local copper coins were overstruck. C. Foss¹¹ published ten overstruck Seleucid and Phoenician copper coins in the hoard he described. W. Maksoudian,¹² in a different article, described eight coins overstruck on Seleucid and Phoenician Copper coins.

There are at least six overstruck coins in the subject hoard. All of these pieces were overstruck with Tyche dies without monograms or field letters. Three of the overstruck coppers (Nos. 70, 73, 74) have as an undertype on one side the veiled bust of Astarte-

¹¹ C. Foss, *op. cit.*, pp. 44-45, Nos. 19-21, 23, 24, 26-30.

¹² William Maksoudian, "Coins Overstruck by Tigranes the Great," *Armenian Numismatic Journal*, Series I, Vol. XV (1989), pp. 51-57.

Europa of Aradus (Phoenicia) to right, an on the other side, a charging bull to left.¹³ On coin No. 72, the undertype design belongs to Marathus; on one side there is a double cornucopia tied with a thin band of ribbon, and on the other side, head of Zeus laureate to right. Coin No. 75 again is an Aradian bronze; on one side there is the trace of Tyche, on the other side, prow of war galley. On coin No. 71 the obverse undertype is undetectable, but on the reverse, in exergue, below the rock where Tyche is seated, a partial circular Greek inscription is noticed.

For expediency, the overstruck coins were catalogued twice: 1) to record the normal classification data, 2) to describe the undertype data in detail.

Table I. Catalogue of copper coins of Tigranes the Great

No.	Bed. No.	Diam. (mm)	Wt. (gm)	Rev. to Obv.	Type	Obv/Rev Die	Pl.
TYCHE							
1.	091	21	7.19	↑	A1	01	02
	Reverse double struck						
2.	092	23	9.22	↑	A2	03	04
3.	092	21	7.81	↑	A2	05	06
4.	092	23	7.57	↑	A2	07	04
5.	092	23	7.53	↑	A2	03	08
	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ off the flan						
6.	092	18	6.19	↗	A2	05	06
7.	092	20	5.89	↑	A2	05	06
8.	092	18	4.13	↑	A2	09	10
9.	092	20	3.24	↑	A2	11	12
	ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ off the flan						
10.	093	19	7.99	↑	A3	13	14
11.	093	20	7.24	↗	A3	13	16
12.	093	18	7.21	↗	A3	13	18
13.	093	19	7.03	↑	A3	13	20
14.	093	20	6.73	↑	A3	03	22
15.	093	21	6.70	↑	A3	07	24
16.	093	20	6.32	↑	A3	07	26
17.	093	19	6.09	↑	A3	07	20
18.	093	20	5.88	↑	A3	07	26
19.	093	18	5.87	↑	A3	13	18
20.	094	19	7.78	↑	A4	15	28
21.	094	21	7.20	↑	A4	13	14
22.	094	20	7.36	↑	A4	13	30
	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ off the flan						
23.	094	18	6.41	↑	A4	13	32
24.	094	18	5.84	↗	A4	13	30
25.	094	19	5.34	↖	A4	17	32
26.	094	19	5.31	↑	A4	13	30
	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ off the flan						
27.	094	20	5.17	↖	A4	13	34

¹³ G. F. Hill, *Catalogue of the Greek Coins of Phoenicia (BMC)*, (Bologna, 1965 reprint), pp. 40-42, pl. V, No. 9.

No.	Bed. No.	Diam. (mm)	Wt. (gm)	Rev. to Obv.	Type	Obv/Rev Die	Pl.
28.	094	20	4.66	↑	A4	15 36	
29.	095	19	8.04	↗	A5	17 38	•
30.	095	18	6.75	↑	A5	17 40	
31.	095	19	6.75	↗	A5	07 42	
32.	096V ¹⁴	18	5.14	↗	A6	19 44	•

HERACLES

33.	099	19	3.69	↑	B1	21 46	
34.	099	19	3.30	↑	B1	23 48	
35.	099	16	2.90	↖	B1	25 50	•
36.	099	17	2.68	↖	B1	27 52	
37.	100	18	5.50	↑	B2	29 54	
38.	100	19	4.95	↖	B2	29 56	
39.	101	18	6.16	↑	B3	31 58	
40.	101	17	5.05	↑	B3	31 58	•
41.	101	16	4.89	↑	B3	33 60	
42.	101	17	4.69	↗	B3	35 60	
43.	101	18	4.40	↑	B3	31 58	
44.	101	18	4.38	↑	B3	31 58	
45.	101	17	4.36	↑	B3	31 58	
46.	101	19	4.34	↑	B3	13 62	

TIIPANOY off the flan

47.	101	17	4.31	↑	B3	31 58	
48.	101	18	4.26	↑	B3	31 58	
49.	101	19	3.67	↑	B3	37 64	
50.	101	16	3.13	↑	B3	31 58	

TIIPANOY off the flan

51.	101	16	2.73	↑	B3	39 60	
52.	102	16	3.64	↑	B4	41 66	•

CORNUCOPIA

53.	104	13	2.18	↑	C1	43 68	
54.	104	14	2.07	↑	C1	43 70	
55.	105	15	3.16	↑	C2	43 72	
56.	105	15	3.08	↑	C2	45 74	•
57.	105	15	2.83	↑	C2	45 74	
58.	105	15	2.11	↑	C2	43 76	
59.	106V	15	3.02	↖	C3	43 78	•

HEAD OF WHEAT

60.	107	13	3.02	↑	D1	47 80	•
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¹⁴ Coins marked "V" differ slightly from Bedoukian's corpus.

No.	Bed. No.	Diam. (mm)	Wt. (gm)	Rev. to Obv.	Type	Obv/Rev Die	Pl.
NIKE							
61.	114	18	5.33	↑	E1	49 82	
62.	114	23	4.12	↑	E1	51 84	*
63.	115	18	5.89	↑	E2	53 86	
64.	119	16	3.13	↑	E3	55 88	
65.	120	16	3.70	↑	E4	57 90	*
66.	120	17	3.64	↑	E4	59 92	
67.	120	16	2.57	↑	E4	57 92	

PALM-BRANCH

68.	121	16	4.67	↑	F1	61 94	*
69.	121V	20	4.68	↑	F2	63 96	*

OVERSTRUCK COINS

70.	092V	22	7.53	↑	A2	09 98	*
71.	092V	20	6.95	↑	A2	NA NA	*
72.	092V	21	6.40	↑	A2	NA NA	*
73.	092V	22	5.95	↑	A2	NA NA	*
74.	092V	21	5.50	↗	A2	NA NA	*
75.	092V	21	5.22	↑	A2	NA NA	*

OVERSTRUCK COINS

No.	Understrike to Overstrike	Description of Understrike Die
70.	←	Obv.: Aradus. Head and forelegs of humped bull to l., hind legs to r.; letters CN above bull and lc beneath bull.
	↖	Rev.: Bust of Astarte-Europa right.
71.		Obv.: Unidentifiable. No understrike visible.
	↓	Rev.: Traces of undertype circular Greek legend visible.
72.	↑	Obv.: Marathus. Double cornucopia, tied with a thin band of ribbons.
	→	Rev.: Head of Zeus right, laureate.
73.	←	Obv.: Aradus. Head of Astarte-Europa right.
	↓	Rev.: Complete body of humped bull galloping to left; letters CN above bull and N beneath bull.
74.	←	Obv.: Aradus. Head and forelegs of humped bull galloping left, hind legs to right.
	→	Rev.: Head of Astarte-Europa right.
75.	←	Obv.: Aradus. Bust of Tyche right.
	↖	Rev.: Poseidon, nude to waist, seated l.on prow of gally l.; traces of figure-head Athena l.; below, date and letters.

Metrology of Copper Coins

The metrology of silver coins of Tigranes the Great is very clear: the average weight of tetradrachm is 15 to 16 grams, and the drachma 3.5 to 4 grams. The copper coins do not present the same simplicity. E. T. Newell,¹⁵ in his work on Seleucid coins, published a study dedicated to the metrology of ancient copper coins. Newell observed that coins with ΔX letters weigh 11.27-20.25 grams, coins with ΒΧ letters, 6.20-8.88 grams, and coins with ΑΧ letters 2.82-5.10 grams. That is, with average weight of 16, 8, 4 grams. Newell arbitrarily called them 4 chalci, 2 chalci, and 1 chalcus. It is interesting to note that the basic unit is 1 chalcus; the next unit is 2 chalci, twice the weight of 1 chalcus; the third unit is 4 chalci, twice the weight of 2 chalci. If the weight falls below 1 chalcus, then it is called 1/2 chalcus.

Table II. Weight distribution based on variants of types

Type	2.01	2.51	3.01	3.51	4.01	4.51	5.01	5.51	6.01	6.51	7.01	7.51	8.01	8.51	9.01	Total
Τυche (A)	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	
A6							1									1
A5										2			1			3
A4						1	3	1	1		2	1				9
A3								2	2	2	3	1				10
A2			1		1		2	2	2	1		4			1	14
A1											1					1
Total A				1	1	1	6	5	5	5	6	6	1		1	38
Heracles/Vahagn (B)																
B4				1												1
B3		1	2		6	2	1		1							13
B2					1		1									2
B1		2	1	1												4
Total B		3	3	2	7	2	2		1							20
Cornucopia (C)																
C3			1													1
C2		1	1	2												4
C1		2														2
Total C		3	1	3												7
Head of wheat (D)																
D1				1												1
Total D				1												1
Nike (E)																
E4		1		2												3
E3			1													1
E2									1							1
E1					1		1									2
Total E		1	1	2	1		1	1								7
Palm-branch (F)																
F1						1										1
F2						1										1
Total F						2										2
Gr.Tot.	3	5	9	4	9	5	9	6	6	5	6	6	1		1	75

Paul Bedoukian, when preparing his monograph, *Coinage of the Artaxiads of Armenia*, attempted to classify copper coins according to denomination. Based on a

¹⁵ E. T. Newell, *The Coinage of the Eastern Seleucid Mints* (New York, 1978 reprint), pp. 270-274.

comparative ratio similar to Newell, Bedoukian arbitrarily adopted a similar system for the Artaxiad¹⁶ coppers:

6.3	-	8.0	grams	=	4	chalci
3.9	-	5.1	grams	=	2	chalci
2.8	-	3.6	grams	=	1	chalcus
1.0	-	1.5	grams	=	1/2	chalcus

Once again it is necessary to emphasize that this classification is purely arbitrary. No claim is made that during the Artaxiad period the copper coins were called 1/2 chalcus, 1 chalcus, 2 chalci, or 4 chalci. But it is logical to conclude that the copper coins of Tigranes the Great had denominations of different *size* and *weight*. These problems must be resolved by numismatic research since the values are not inscribed on the coins and we have not received any written documenting information on Artaxiad coin denominations.

Half of the present hoard (including the overstrikes) consists of coins struck with the design of Tyche. If one considers the fact that almost all of the silver coins struck by Tigranes the Great are engraved with the figure of Tyche—this becomes understandable from examining Tables I and II—it is possible to conclude that most of the coins struck with Tyche on their reverse sides are 4 chalci, but coins of this type also have scarce 1 and 2 chalci denominations. Most of the coins with the type of Heracles belong to 1 and 2 chalci, but there are 4 chalci denominations. Coins with cornucopia and head of wheat belong to 1 chalcus. Coins of Nike type, with all their variants, can be classified as 1, 2, and 4 chalci denominations. Both pieces of palm-branch type are 2 chalci.

Table III. Average metrological data and hoard composition

Type	Average Weight (gm)	Average Diameter (mm)	Hoard Composition (%)
Tyche (A)	6.45	20.0	50.66
Heracles (B)	4.08	17.5	26.66
Cornucopia (C)	2.64	14.6	9.34
Head of wheat (D)	3.02	13.0	1.34
Nike (E)	4.06	17.7	9.34
Palm-branch (F)	4.68	18.0	2.66

Based on Tables I and III, on the average, it is possible to confirm that the coins of Tyche type are the largest. Coins of Heracles, Nike, and palm-branch have almost the same size diameters. Cornucopia and head of wheat are the smallest pieces. The average metrological data is summarized in Table III.

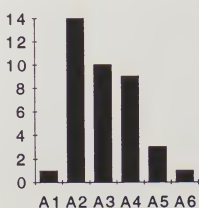


Chart 1. Type A, Tyche

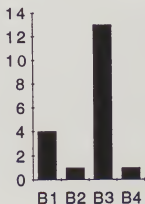


Chart 2. Type B, Vahagn

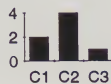


Chart 3. Type C, cornucopia

¹⁶ P. Z. Bedoukian, *Coinage of the Artaxiads of Armenia*, 44-45.

The data of Table II is converted to charts, and count of coins by type is displayed graphically in Charts 1, 2, 3, 4. The data of Table III, weight distribution of coins by type, is displayed graphically in Chart 5.



Chart 4. Type E, Nike

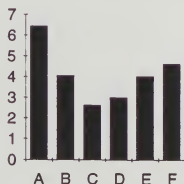


Chart 5. Weight of coins by type

The coin hoard does not contain sufficient specimens from all different types. However, the present metrological data is in agreement with Bedoukian's scholarly study.

Die Study

When coins are compared with each other for die similarity the border of dots which forms a circle around the bust of Tigranes, then the style of the Tiara, ear and neck flaps, the height of the neck, Adams apple, and other details are examined. Sometimes the preservation of a coin is such that comparison with other coins for die study is not possible.

The bust of Tigranes the Great is portrayed on the obverse side of all of his coins; on the reverse, Tyche, Heracles (Vahagn), Nike, etc.

Generally, coins with the figure of Tyche have a greater diameter than the other types (Table III).

When different type coins were compared with each other, it was noticed that a coin of Heracles type (No. 46) has an identical obverse die with Tyche die 13. This must be considered an exception. Among other types, particularly between cornucopia and head of wheat, there was no coin struck with the same die.

The result is different when coins of the same type are compared with each other. Tyche type 33 coin obverses (coin Nos. 1-32, 70) were struck with 10 different dies. Twenty-three dies were used to strike the reverses of 33 Tyche type coins (Overstruck 5 coins were not considered as good candidates for die study). Heracles type coins for obverse and reverse, had 12 and 11 dies, respectively. The obverse of 8 Heracles type coins were struck with die 31. Usually, because of the art of producing ancient coins, the reverse die were worn faster than the obverse die, at least 2:1 or higher ratio. Here a question arises, is the hoard tampered with? Most probably yes! No doubt the parcel of coin has been a hoard or a part of a hoard; however, some coins have been removed or possibly poor grade copper pieces have been added to form the present hoard. The obverse and reverse side of cornucopia and Nike were struck with 2 and 6, 6 and 6 dies, respectively.

Chronology of Copper Coins

If we did not have the coins of Tigranes the Great, we would have to utilize our manuscripts and imagination to reconstruct the tiara of Tigranes, his face, the royal purple robe, rows of necklaces, earrings, etc. Simply, ancient coins are miniature metallic monuments and national treasures, from which it is possible to study two-thousand year old Armenian history.

Coins of Tigranes issued in Damascus are dated. All numismatists agree on this point of view and the dates correspond with that period when he ruled that city (72-69 B.C.). Coins issued in Artaxata, Tigranocerta, and Antioch need further research. Numismatists disagree about the meanings of monograms and letters inscribed on coins issued in these three and other mints. Some believe that they are dates, others insist that they are the signatures of mint masters or die engravers, another group tries to persuade numismatists that they are mint marks.

It appears impossible to settle the chronology of the subject hoard as long as the meaning of these monograms and letters remain unknown. Seleucia formed a part of the empire of Tigranes from 83-69 B.C. After the occupation of Antioch, for the first time, Tigranes engraved on the reverse sides of his tetradrachms the Tyche of Antioch sculpted by Eutichides of Sicyon.¹⁷ The design of the same Tyche appears on his silver and copper coins. Therefore, coins of the same type of Tyche must be contemporary. A question arises, when were the copper coins displaying Tyche were issued, before or after the occupation of Antioch? All numismatists agree that silver coins inscribed "ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ" were issued in Artaxata and coins inscribed "ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ" were issued outside Armenia proper. Also, the same reasoning must be applicable to his copper coins and conclude that the coin types displaying Nike and palm-branch must have been placed in circulation after the occupation of Syria, during the period of 83-69 B.C.

Summary and Conclusion

A hoard of 75 copper coins attributed to Tigranes II (95-55 B.C.) was sorted into seven groups based on reverse design: Tyche, Heracles (Vahagn), cornucopia, head of wheat, Nike, palm-branch, and lastly overstruck coins. Coins displaying Tyche on their reverse sides constitute the 50 percent of the hoard (Table III); whereas, Nike type coins, 9 percent, were comparatively few. Normally, in a parcel of coins of Tigranes the Great, there are more Nike types than Heracles. The figure of Tyche is on all overstruck coins. However it would be false to conclude that there are no overstruck coins with other types (Heracles, cornucopia, Nike).

Coins displaying Tyche, Heracles, and Nike fall into 1, 2, 4 chalci denominations; head of wheat and cornucopia are 1 chalcus; and palm-branch 2 chalci. Unfortunately, the weight of copper coins is not well regulated similar to the silver coins.

Careful study and comparison of the 75 coins reveals that the obverse sides were struck with 38 dies and the reverse sides with 48 dies. The hoard was tampered with at least for Heracles and Nike types. For these two types the number of obverse-reverse dies were 12-11 and 6-6, respectively.

Silver coins of Tigranes II inscribed "ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ" were issued in Armenia proper, whereas coins inscribed "ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ" were issued in

¹⁷ G. F. Hill, *Historical Greek Coins* (London, 1906), p. 164.

Antioch, Damascus or other imperial mints, south of Armenia. Based on this reasoning, Nike and palm-branch type coins were issued for circulation in Syria, 83-69 B.C. When Tigranes occupied Antioch, he coined silver tetradrachms displaying the Tyche of Antioch. Copper coins displaying the same type of Tyche can be considered contemporary and issued after the occupation of Antioch, 83 B.C..

The present treasure is not a small coin hoard; but the structure of the hoard is disturbed with and the provenance remains unknown. This hoard does not offer all the elements necessary to resolve the problems of mint location and dating of the coins issued by Tigranes the Great. However, considering the paucity of published material, this hoard makes a modest contribution toward the progress and clarification of the obscure pages of Armenian numismatics.

Y. T. NERCESSIAN
Pico Rivera, California

ՏԻԳՐԱՆ Բ-Ի ՔԱՂԿՈՄՆԵՐՈՒ ԴՐԱՍԱԳԻՏ ՄԸ

[Ամփոփում]

Նկարագրուած դրամագիտը կը պարունակէ 76 կտոր քաղկոսներ, Դրամները ըստ իրենց պատկերազրութեան, բաժնուեցան եօթը խումբերու: Բախտ, Վահագն, ամաթեղիւր, ցորենի հատիկ, Յաղթանակ, արմաւենիի ճիւղ, իսկ վերջինը՝ կրկնադրոշմուած պղինձներու Բախտի տիպով դրամները համեմատական կերպով կը պարունակեն 60 տոկոսը (տե՛ս Աղխակ 3), մինչդեռ Յաղթանակի տիպով դրամները ինը տոկոս, համեմատականօրէն սակաւաթիւ: Սովորաբար, Տիգրան Մեծի դրամներու կազմին մէջ կարելի է գտնել անլի շատ Յաղթանակի տիպով դրամ քան թէ՛ Վահագնի տիպով: Կրկնադրոշմուած դրամներուն բոլորին վրայ պատկերուած է Բախտը: Սխալ պիտի ըլլար եզրակացնել, թէ այլ տիպով (Վահագն, ամաթեղիւր, Յաղթանակ) կրկնադրոշմուած դրամ գոյութիւն չունի:

Բախտի, Վահագնի ու Յաղթանակի տիպով պղնձայն դրամները ունին 1, 2, 4 քաղկոսոց միաւորներ: Յորենի հատիկի ու ամաթեղիւրի տիպով դրամները կը դասաւորուին իբրեւ 1 քաղկոս և Արմաւենիի ճիւղով երկու կտորները՝ 2 քաղկոս: Դժբախտաբար պղինձներու հատանման մէջ մետաղին կշիռը լաւագոյնս չէ կարգաւորուած արծաթեայ դրամներուն նման:

Դրամներու մանրազնին բաղդատութիւնը ի յայտ բերաւ, թէ Վահագնի և Յաղթանակի տիպով դրամներուն համար դրամագիտի պարունակութեան հարազատութիւնը խախտուած է: Բոլոր խումբի դրամներուն առաջին կողմերուն պատկերազրութեան համար զործածուած են 38 արձերբ կնիքներ, մինչդեռ երկրորդ կողմին համար՝ 48:

Հայաստանի հողին վրայ Տիգրան Մեծի հաստնած արծաթեայ դրամները ունին Վալթայից արքայ Տիգրանի յունատառ խորագրութիւնը: Հայաստանի հողէն դուրս՝ իր կայսերական դրամները դրոշմուած են Վալթայի Տիգրանի յունատառ խորագրութեամբ: Հիմնուած այս հայեցակէտին վրայ, Յաղթանակի ու արմաւենիի ճիւղով դրամները չըլճայուեցան մէջը դրուած են Միշդեպտիզի գրաւումէն ետք՝ 83-80 Ն.թ. Թուականին: Երբ Տիգրան գրաւեց Անտիոք քաղաքը, Թողարկեց արծաթեայ չորեքդրամաններ, կերտուած: Բախտ արձանին նկարով: Նոյն տիպով պղնձայն դրամները ժամանակակից են արծաթեայ դրամներուն, այսինքն արեւմտեան Հայաստանի սահմանէն հարաւ գտնուող հողերու գրաւումէն ետք, 83 Ն.թ. Թուականին:

Դրամագիտը թուագրական ու դրամներու հատանման վայրի ուսումնասիրման համար չընծայէր իրականորէ տարբեր Սակայն այս տեղեկագրութիւնը կ'արդարացնէ իր նպատակէտը երբ նկատի առնուի ցարդ հրատարակուած սակաւաթիւ ուսումնասիրութիւնները և խնդրոյ առարկայ գտնելին համեմատ ներդրումը հայ դրամագիտութեան յառաջդիմութեան ու մուծ կէտերու յաւասարման առարկումին:

Ե. Թ. ՆԵՐՍԻՍԵԱՆ
Փիքօ Ռիվերա, Քալիֆորնիա



Y. T. Nercessian, A Hoard of Copper Coins of Tigranes II

Numismatic Notes

A HOARD OF 50 COPPERS OF TIGRANES II

Three or four years ago a small parcel of copper coins was received. It included 50 coins of Tigranes II. The date and provenance of hoard unearthing remain unknown. The statistical data is tabulated and offered for posterity without additional comments. The die numbers assigned here are independent from the preceding article. Y. Nercessian

Table I. Catalogue of copper coins of Tigranes the Great

No.	Bed. No.	Diam. (mm)	Wt. (gm)	Rev. to Obv.	Type	Obv/Rev Die	Pl.
TYCHE							
1.	092	20	8.21	↑	A2	01	02
2.	092	21	8.13	↑	A2	03	04
3.	092	21	7.04	↑	A2	03	06
4.	092	22	6.98	↑	A2	05	08
5.	092	21	6.81	↑	A2	01	08
6.	092	19	4.81	↑	A2	03	12
7.	092	18	4.81	↑	A2	03	10
8.	092	19	4.46	↑	A2	07	08
9.	092	19	3.57	↑	A2	01	02
10.	092	19	3.21	↑	A2	03	14
11.	092V	22	5.76	↑	A2	01	16
overstruck							
12.	092V	23	5.59	↑	A2	09	18
overstruck							
13.	093	22	7.45	↑	A3	01	20
14.	095	20	4.81	↓	A5	11	22
15.	096	18	5.25	↑	A6	07	24
HERACLES							
16.	099	18	3.77	↑	B1	13	26
17.	100	17	5.36	↑	B2	13	28
18.	100	20	4.50	↑	B2	13	30
19.	102	18	4.68	↑	B4	15	32
20.	102	16	3.72	↑	B4	15	32
CORNUCOPIA							
21.	104	16	4.94	↑	C1	17	34
22.	104	16	3.59	↑	C1	19	34
23.	104	16	2.52	↑	C1	19	36
24.	105	16	4.61	↑	C2	19	38
25.	105	16	3.59	↑	C2	19	38
26.	105	14	3.20	↑	C2	19	40
27.	105	13	2.32	↑	C2	19	40
28.	105	13	1.61	↑	C2	21	40

No.	Bed. No.	Diam. (mm)	Wt. (gm)	Rev. to Obv.	Type	Obv/Rev Die	Pl.
29.	106	15	2.69	↑	C3	21	42
	below in exergue letters ΔH						
30.	106	15	2.29	↑	C3	21	42
	below in exergue letters ΔH						

HEAD OF WHEAT

31.	107	13	2.30	↑	D1	23	44
32.	107	12	1.96	↑	D1	23	44
33.	107	13	2.86	↑	D1	23	46
	in r. field monogram TP, below A						
34.	107	14	1.97	↑	D1	23	46
	in r. field monogram TP, below A						
35.	107	13	1.64	↑	D1	23	46
	in r. field monogram TP, below A						
36.	107	13	1.70	↑	D1	23	48
	letter A above ΔH						
37.	107	13	2.57	↑	D1	23	48
	letter A above ΔH						
38.	107V	11	1.45	↑	D1	23	50
	below in exergue ΔH, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ//ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ						
39.	107V	13	2.19	?	D1	23	52
	on reverse, head of wheat o/s on head of Tigranes?						

INVERTED CLUB

40.	HAC	13	2.17	↓	—	25	54
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NIKE

41.	120	17	4.97	↑	E3	27	56
42.	120	16	4.24	↑	E3	27	56
43.	120	16	3.84	↑	E3	27	58
44.	120	15	3.76	↑	E3	27	58
45.	120	15	3.57	↑	E4	29	60
46.	120	16	3.22	↑	E4	29	60
47.	120	17	3.19	↑	E4	29	60
48.	120	15	2.42	↑	E4	29	60

PALM-BRANCH

49.	121	14	3.81	↑	F2	31	62
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TRIPOD

50.	122	15	2.55	↑	—	33	64
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WHO WAS ZARIADRES? SOME NOTES ON AN ARTAXIAD COIN

In the middle eighties, Levon A. Saryan took issue with opinions which questioned the authenticity of two controversial coins. One of them bears the inscription "King of Kings" and had been traditionally ascribed to Zariadres (Zareh), father of Artaxias I, founder of the Artaxiad dynasty, and dismissed as a forgery. Saryan had previously announced his divergence with such a viewpoint.¹ In his later study, he carefully noted that "the author's purpose in presenting this brief article is not to offer a final definitive answer, but rather to stimulate thought, discussion, and further research..."² After reading these lines and the whole article, we really felt encouraged to share further comments on that controversial coin along the path opened by him. After a thorough analysis, Saryan pointed out that:

- a. The coin is not forgery.
- b. It does not belong to the above mentioned Zariadres.
- c. It must date back to some time 85 B.C., when Tigranes the Great wrested the title from the Parthians, and 30 B.C., for "after Artavasdes, this usage was apparently discontinued."³



Bronze coin of Zariadres

It is worthy to mention that the name of Artaxias I's father became familiar to scholars only after the discovery of Aramaic inscriptions⁴ made by this king starting in 1957, so the fact that any potential counterfeiter could have guessed his name more than a century before is rather unlikely.

On the other hand, Zariadres never was king, therefore, it is illogical to believe he could have issued any coin, let alone the inscription "King of Kings." It is equally illogical to ascribe this copper to the king Zariadres of Sophene (ca. 190-175 B.C.), as Haik Ter-Ghevondian⁵ does, perhaps following K. Basmadjian;⁶ a small buffer-state like Sophene had no strength to back up any pretension to a title held by the Parthian kings themselves from 100 B.C. on.⁷

¹ L. A. Saryan, book review on *Coinage of the Armenian Kingdoms of Sophene and Commagene*, by Paul Z. Bedoukian, *Armenian Review*, Vol. 39, (1986), No. 2, p. 87.

² L. A. Saryan, "Of Forgeries and Fantasies: Two Controversial Armenian Coins," *Armenian Review*, Vol. 40 (1987), No. 39, p. 27.

³ *ibid.*, p. 29.

⁴ A. G. Abrahamian and B. Hovhannisian, eds., *Crestomathy of the History of the Armenian People* (Yerevan, 1981), p. 205 (in Armenian).

⁵ H. Ter-Ghevondian, "The Royal Crowns of the Artaxiad Dynasty of Armenia and Their Origins," *Bazmavep*, Vol. CXLVII (1989), p. 310.

⁶ K. J. Basmadjian, *Numismatique générale de l'Arménie* (Venice, 1936), pp. 31-32 (in Armenian).

⁷ R. Manaserian, *Tigranes the Great: Armenia's Struggle Against Rome and Parthia (94-66 B.C.)* (Yerevan, 1987), p. 28 (in Armenian).

The *terminus ad quo* of the usage of the title must be contested. Coinage from Artaxias II (30-20 B.C.) has not yet been found except for one coin which does not bear a complete inscription, but we presume he could have minted coins with it to reinforce his independence from Rome. His brother Tigranes III (20-8 B.C.) was a Roman satellite; such a title for him being out of question. However, it reappears with Tigranes IV, the son of Artaxias II (8-1 B.C.).⁸

Saryan suggests the coin could date back to a king between Tigranes and Artavasdes, or more likely, to one immediately after Artavasdes. He notices Zariadres, son of Tigranes the Great and brother (or half-brother) of Artavasdes and, albeit cautiously, writes the coin in question might have been minted by either a usurper or a legitimate king (possibly a brother) shortly after the capture of Artavasdes II (55-34 B.C.) by Marc Antony, that is, during the four-year interregnum which preceded the enthronement of Artaxias II.⁹

Unfortunately, that is the weak point in the analysis, and Saryan fails to enunciate what is, in our opinion, the most consistent hypothesis, although he stops short of the solution.

Through the reinterpretation of certain historical facts, Gagik Sargsian has recently proposed some refinements to the Artaxiad genealogical chart. He believes Appianus is wrong to consider Tigranes the Younger the third son of Tigranes II and Cleopatra, daughter of Mithridates Eupator. Sargsian claims that Tigranes was first married to his first cousin Zaruhi, herself the daughter of Zariadres (third son of Artaxias I according to Khorenats'i), and had five children from her: Zariadres, anonymous (male), Tigranes, Automa (Ariazata), anonymous (female). From Cleopatra, his second wife, he had Artavasdes and another boy whose name is unknown. So, Artavasdes and Zariadres were actually half-brothers.¹⁰

But what happened to this Zariadres, the eldest son of the great Armenian king?

According to both Valerius Maximus and Appianus, Zariadres (*Sariaster*, in their spelling) headed a rebellion against his father together with a group of Armenian noblemen. The struggle ended up in the battlefield, and Zariadres was defeated and killed. Some time later, his anonymous brother was executed for having put the crown on his own head, in the belief that his father had died.¹¹ The rebellion of Zariadres took place between 74 and 71 B.C., during the third Mithridatic war.¹²

At 66 B.C., when Tigranes the Younger rebelled against his father, he was the only surviving male of that first marriage and hence the legitimate heir. His father led him to take refuge in Parthia, where he married the sister of King Phraates III, and then joined Pompey.¹³ George Bournoutian has fully misunderstood the sources, for he writes that "... Two of Tigranes's sons betrayed him, one joining Pompey, the other the Parthian camp."¹⁴ He shows he is unaware of Tigranes the Younger's later imprisonment, stay and death in Rome; he does not refer to Artavasdes either, for we read: "The fate of the two sons who betrayed is unknown; Tigran's remaining son, Artavasdes III..."¹⁵

⁸ B. Sabbaghian, *Numismatic Questions* (Beirut, 1986), p. 108 (in Armenian).

⁹ Saryan, *op. cit.*, p. 29.

¹⁰ G. Sargsian, "Evidence from the Late Babylonian Cuneiform Chronicle about Armenia in the Time of Tigranes II," *Patma-Banasirakan Handes* (1991), No. 2, p. 60 (in Russian).

¹¹ H. Manandian, *Works*, Vol. I (Yerevan, 1977), p. 562 (in Armenian).

¹² Manaserian, *op. cit.*, p. 98.

¹³ Manandian, *op. cit.*, p. 562-563.

¹⁴ G. Bournoutian, *A History of the Armenian People* (Costa Mesa, CA, 1992), Vol. I, p. 45.

¹⁵ *ibid.*, p. 46.

Conclusion: Zariadres, Artavasdes' half-brother, had died long before the latter's treacherous imprisonment. Two of Artavasdes' sons, Tigranes and Artavasdes, were taken to Egypt with their parents; a third one, Artaxias, found asylum in Parthia till 30 B.C., when he reconquered the throne with the help of his southern neighbors shortly after Antony's defeat and suicide. In the 34-30 B.C. interlude, Alexander, son of Antony and Cleopatra, was set up as titular king of Armenia; if a native antagonist had appeared on the scene, we think he would have surely been recorded by a scrupulous historian like Dio Cassius, our main source for this period. A Zariadres in these years seems to be something of a ghost king.

Available data lead us to maintain that the coin under study was probably struck by Zariadres, the elder son of Tigranes the Great, during the rebellion against his father. He is likely to have even proclaimed himself king. The movement had gained certain importance and had to count many followers among the Armenian ruling classes, for they perceived that Tigranes' policy was slowly depriving them of their privileges and rights: centralization of the state, privileges to the Syrian polis, population movements from the Hellenistic cities, etc.¹⁶ And they were the leading element of the Armenian Empire.¹⁷ Perhaps the rebels had their headquarters in Artaxata, for the foundation of Tigranocerta was certainly a blow to the old metropoli, and the coin may have been minted in this city. Numismatists must determine if this hypothesis is valid, as well as our impression that at first glance, the style of the tiara resembles those of Tigranes and Artavasdes.¹⁸

Could this be a genuine coin reflecting a chapter of our ancient history which has today been lost?, asks Saryan.¹⁹ To our view, the answer is in the affirmative.²⁰

VARTAN MATIOSSIAN

Ո՞Վ ԷՐ ԶԱՐԻԴՆ. ՆՇՄԱՐՆԵՐ ԱՐՏԱՇԷՍԵԱՆ ԴՐԱՄԻ ՄԸ ՄԱՍԻՆ [Ամփոփում]

Բանի մը տարի առաջ, Լևոն Սարեան ցոյց տուած է որ, հակառակ ընթացիկ կարծիքներուն, Արտաշէս Ա-ի հօր Զարեհին վերագրուած և «Արքայից արքայ» տիտղոսը կրող պղինձէ դրամը կեղծ չէ, բայց չի կրնար պատկանած ըլլալ միեւալ Զարեհին և պէտք է հաստատուած ըլլայ Ն.Ք. 85 թուականէն ետք, երբ Մենն Տիգրան պարթևներէն խլած է «Արքայից արքայ» տիտղոսը: Ան առաջարկած է դայն վերագրել Ն.Ք. 34-30 թուականներուն Արտաշէս Բ-ի կալաւարութիւն և Արտաշէս Բ-ի գահակալութեան միջև եղած անտիրութեան շրջանին, Զարեհ կոչուած ենթադրական գահակալի մը:

Սարեանի այս վերջին առաջարկը բաւարար հիմնաւորում չունի: Ներկայ յօդուածին մէջ կը թելադրուի դրամը վերագրել Տիգրան Մենի անդրանիկ որդի Զարեհին, որ Ն.Ք. 74-71 թուականներուն միջև ապստամբական լուրջ, թէև ձախող շարժում մը գլխաւորած է իր հօր դէմ և որ ինքզինքը թագաւոր հռչակած ըլլայ:

ՎԱՐԴԱՆ ՄԱՏՔԷՈՍԵԱՆ

¹⁶ Manaserian, *op. cit.*, pp. 97-98.

¹⁷ H. Manandian, *The Trade and Cities of Armenia in Relation to Ancient World Trade* (Lisbon, 1965), p. 56.

¹⁸ We have checked illustrations 23 and 28 in Ter-Ghevondian's article, *op. cit.* (printed outside the text), as well as Y. T. Nersessian, "The Evolution of the Armenian Tiara," *Armenian Numismatic Journal*, Ser. I. Vol. XI (1985), No. 1, pp. 2-12, pls. I and II.

¹⁹ Saryan, *op. cit.*, p. 29.

²⁰ After finishing this study, we learned that in his 1911 monograph, *Die politischen Beziehungen zwischen Armenien und Rom*, Pascal Astourian had advanced the idea held here (cf. Yessai Kerouziyan, *Arménia e Roma, relações políticas nos anos de 190 A.C.-387 B.C.* (São Paulo, 1977), p. 224).

ARMENIAN NUMISMATIC LITERATURE

- 1 ARARAT, INC. Armenian Medal Coins. AIM, Vol. V (May, June-July 1994), Nos. 5, 6, pp. 4, 12, respectively, illus.

The following Armenian medals are offered for sale: 1) David of Sassoun/the emblem of Armenia, 2) Mesrop Mashtots/Armenian alphabet, 3) The emblem of Dashnaktsoutoun/the emblem of Armenia, 4) Catholicos Vazken I/his emblem, 5) Avetik Isahakian/feather and his name, 6) the emblem of Karabagh/the emblem of Armenia. YTN

Վաճառքի համար ընծայուած են հետեւեալ մեդալները: Մասունցի Դաւիթ/ Հայաստանի զինանշանը, 2) Մեսրոպ Մաշտոց/հայկական այբուբենը, 3) Դաշնակցութեան զինանշանը/ Հայաստանի զինանշանը, 4) Կաթողիկոս Վազգէն Ա/իւր զինանշանը, 5) Աւետիք Իսահակեան/փետուր և իր անունը, 6) Հարաաբաղի զինանշանը/ Հայաստանի զինանշանը: ԵԹՆ

- 2 ARMENPRESS. Dramagitakan t'angaran [Numismatic Museum] - Դրամագիտական թանգարան. Haraj (Thursday, 16 June 1994), p. 3.

The Central Bank of Armenia has decided to purchase bank notes and metallic coins from organizations and individuals for the purpose of establishing a numismatic museum. YTN

Հայաստանի Կեդրոնական Դրամատունը որոշած է կազմակերպութիւններէ ու անհատներէ գնել թղթադրամ ու մետաղեան դրամ դրամագիտական թանգարան մը հիմնելու նպատակով:

- 3 BROUSSALIAN, Vartkes. Skirting Stability. AIM, Vol. V (April 1994), No. 4, p. 45, illus.

Mention is made that, since its introduction three and half months earlier, the Armenian dram's value relative to the dollar fell by over 90 percent. YTN

Յիշուած է թէ իր հրապարակ իջնելէ երեք ու կէս ամիս ետք հայկական դրամին համեմատական արժէքը բաղդատմամար դոլլարին ինկած է աւելի քան 90 առ հարիւր: ԵԹՆ

- 4 COIN WORLD. Armenia Striking Coins; '94 Issue Revives Tradition. Coin World, Vol. XXXV (2 May 1994), No. 1777, p. 54; Armenian Mirror-Spectator, Vol. LXII (30 April 1994), No. 43 (3335), pp. 10-11., illus.; Armenian Reporter Int'l., Vol. XXVII (13 August 1994), No. 43, p. 14.

The small denomination coins of Armenia are described. In 1994 Armenia issued six aluminum coins for circulation: 10 luma, 20 luma, 50 luma, 1 dram, 3 dram, and 5 dram. The diameter of each coin is given. YTN

Նկարագրուած են Հայաստանի մանր միավոր դրամները 1994 թ. Հայաստան թողարկեց վեց արտոնիւմէ դրամներ շրջանառութեան համար: 10 լումա, 20 լումա, 50 լումա, 1 դրամ, 3 դրամ և 5 դրամ: Տրամը է իւրաքանչիւր դրամին տրամագիծը: ԵԹՆ

- 5 MALTER GALLERIES, INC. 6,000 Years of Seals; Auction LVIII. Encino: June 1994, pp. 45-46, Nos. 307-310, pl. 15.

Four Armenian ecclesiastical seals are catalogued. 1) Mkrtich, oval, 1.9cm x 1.4 cm, in Armenian, Arabic, and Gothic, A.D. 1890 (A.H. 1304). 2) Yeghishe, circular, 2.3cm diameter, in Arabic, A.H. 1324. 3) Archbishop Yeghishe Chilingirian, oval, 2.3cm x 2cm, in Armenian, A.D. 1910. 4) anonymous, rectangular, 0.95cm x 0.8cm, without inscription. YTN

Յուշակապրուած են չորս հայ եկեղեցական կնիքներ 1) Մկրտիչ, ձուռձ, 1.9սմ x 1.4սմ, հայերէն, արաբերէն և գոթական, Յ.Ք. 1890 (Հ. 1304): 2) Եղիշէ, շրջանակաձև, 2.3 սմ տրամագիծ, արաբերէն, Հ. 1324: 3) Արքեպիսկոպոս Եղիշէ Զիլինկիրեան, ձուռձ, 2.3սմ x 2սմ, հայերէն: 4) անանուն, բառանկիւն, 0.95սմ x 0.80սմ, առանց արձանագրութեան: ԵԹՆ

- 6 SAYLES, Wayne G. Antioch's Statue of Fortune Became the Model for City Goddesses, by Wayne G. Sayles. Celator, Vol. 8 (July 1994), No. 7, pp. 18-20, illus.

Antioch's statue of Tyche, sculpted by Eutychides of Sikyon, is discussed. It is noted that the full sculpture of Tyche appeared for the first time on a tetradrachm of Tiganes II (83-69 B.C.). YTN

Քննարկուած է Անտիոքի Բախտին արձանը, կերտուած՝ Սիկիոնի Եուտիչիդէսին կողմէ: Յիշուած է թէ Բախտին լրիւ արձանը առաջին անգամ երևցած է Տիգրան Բ-ի (83-69 Ն.Ք.) չորեքդրամեանի մը վրայ: ԵԹՆ

ARMENIAN COINS AND THEIR VALUES, by Y. T. Nercessian. Los Angeles: Armenian Numismatic Society, *Special Publication*, No. 8, 1995, 255 pp. and 48 pls., case-bound. Printed by Edwards Brothers. Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 94-94430. ISBN 0-9606842-8-X. \$36.50 + shipping (USA \$2.50, foreign \$3.50).

Collectors of Armenian coins need a reliable guide to assist them in determining the value of coins in the market place and their collections. *Armenian Coins and Their Values* is the first monograph to offer such a guide to collectors and dealers.

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The catalogue is designed with the collector in mind. It lists unpublished coins and major varieties of all known types. The catalogue is arranged in chronological sequence of four dynasties and their rulers: Armenian Kingdom of Sophene (260-70 B.C.), Artaxiad dynasty (189 B.C.-A.D. 34), Kingdom of Commagene (163 B.C.-A.D. 72), Rouspenian dynasty (A.D. 1080-1375), and coins struck in Greater Armenia. In each case a brief historical background is provided. More than five hundred coins are listed in the catalogue and most of them are illustrated in 48 photographic plates.

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DATE: March 11, 1995, 8: P.M., Saturday Evening
Place: Home of Mr. & Mrs. Y. T. Nercessian
8511 Beverly Park Place
Pico Rivera, CA 90660-1920
Telephone: 310/695-380
Subject: Slide-illustrated lecture and exhibit on "Coins and Bank
Notes of Third Armenian Republic," by Y. T. Nercessian.
Business: 1. Increasing our revenues
2. Paying off our printing debt
3. Purchasing a new computer and software

=====

ARMENIAN COINS AND THEIR VALUES, by Y. T. Nercessian. Los Angeles: Armenian Numismatic Society, *Special Publication*, No. 8, 1995, 255 pp. and 48 pls., case-bound. Printed by Edwards Brothers. Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 94-94430. ISBN 0-9606842-8-X. \$36.50 + shipping (USA \$2.50, foreign \$3.50).

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1995

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ARTAXIAD COINS

Artavasdes II (56-34 B.C.), copper coins

344. Obv.: Bust of Artavasdes r., wearing ear-rings and five-pointed Armenian tiara. Rev.: Nike advancing l. Holding crown in extended r. hand. Left hand resting on hips. To r. downward BACIAEΩC; to l. downward BACIAEΩN/APTAYAZAOY. Nice black patina. Bed 132, AE23, 7.55 g, F/VF \$300

CILICIAN ARMENIAN COINS

Roupen I (1080-1095)

345. Roupen I 4 coppers.. Obv.: Cross with circular legend. Rev.: Cross with circular legend. Bed 1, 4 AE, 1 pierced, VG+ \$285

Levon I (1198-1219)

346. Twenty tanks. Obv.: Bearded leonine head of king facing, wearing crown with six dots. Rev.: Patriarchal cross with two stars in field. Bed 695-770, 20 AE, About F to F+ \$195

Levon II (1270-1289)

347. Twenty-five kardezzes. Obv.: Lion walking r. Rev.: Cross. Bed 1549-1569, 25 AE, VG+ to about F \$195

Hetoum II (1288-1305)

348. Twenty-five Kardezzes, king seated. Obv.: King seated in oriental fashion. Left hand raised and r. hand holding mace which extends

over r. shoulder. Rev.: Cross with dots in four corners. Various varieties. 25 AE, about F to F \$195

349. Twenty-five Kardezzes, king seated type as before. 25 AE, about F to F \$145

Smpad (1296-1298)

350. Twenty Kardez. Obv.: King on horseback walking r. He holds reins with l. hand, extending over his r. shoulder. Rev.: A cross with four lilies in four quarters. Bed 1678-1722, VG+ to F \$195

Levon IV (1320-1342)

351. Twenty poghs. Obv.: King seated on a bench-like throne. He is holding in his r. cross, and fleur-de-lis in his l. hand. Rev.: Cross. Bed 2017-2027, 20 AE, VG to F \$195

352. Twenty-eight poghs. As before. 28 AE, VG to about F \$145

353. Fifteen Takvorins overstruck in Arabic. Obv.: King on horseback to r., holding the reins with his l. hand, and with his a cross extending over his shoulder. Rev.: Lion walking to r. and facing r. A cross with single bar behind him. Arabic overstrike bearing Mamluk sultan's name, Nasir al din Muhammad. Bed 2028, 15 AE, VG+ to F \$275

Guy (1342-1344)

354. Takvorin. Obv.: King on horseback to r., holding reins with his l. hand, and with his r. hand a cross extending over his shoulder. Rev.: Lion walking r. and facing r. Behind him a cross with single bare. A very small piece cut, otherwise F \$33

355. Takvorin. As before, but pierced, otherwise F \$30

356. Takvorin. As before, but, F \$40

357. Takvorin. As before, but about VF \$80

Gosdantin III (1344-1363)

358. Takvorin struck in Sis. Obv.: King on horseback to r. and facing, holding reins with his l. hand, and with his r. hand a mace extending over his shoulder. Rev.: Lion walking r. and facing r. Behind him a cross with single bare. F \$25

359. Takvorin as before, but about F+ \$40

Levon V (1374-1375)

360. Billon. Obv.: King's head facing. Rev.: Potent cross. VG \$25

361. Billon. Obv.: as before but VG+ to -F \$40

REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA

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363. 1000 dram bank note. UNC, postpaid \$16.5

364. Includes 10, 25, 50, 100, 200, 500, and 1000 dram bank notes, UNC, 7 pieces, postpaid \$60

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367. Antiochus VII (116-101 B.C.), AR16, 3.26 g., Simonetta10bV, F+ \$55

Parthia

368. Mithridates II (123-88 B.C.), AR20, 3.83 g., Sellwood 27.1, F/F+ \$35

369. Orodes I (c. 90-80 B.C.), AR19, 3.73 g., Sellwood 31.5, VF \$65

370. Unknown king (c. 80-70 B.C.), AR20, 4.02 g., Sellwood 30.16, -VF/VF+ \$55

371. Phraates IV (c. 38-2 B.C.), AR18, 3.70 g., Sellwood 52.10, VF \$65

Sassanian Empire

372. Khusru II (590-628 A.D.), AR29, 3.09 g., Sellwood/Whit. 62, -F \$20

Roman coins

373. Gordian III (A.D. 239), AR18, 3.07 g., RIC 18, VF \$6

374. Philip I (244-9), AR19, 4.29 g., RIC, -VF \$50

375. Severus Alexander, counterfeit AR \$5

376. Four coins: 1). Commodus (AD 177-92), AR, -F; 2). Septimus Severus (193-211), AR, VG+/-F;

3). Septimus Severus, AR, -F; 4). Roman Greek Imperial, Philip I (244-9), Æ, F. 4 coins \$100



Medals

376. Syposium medal. International symposium medal, marking the 600th anniversary of the death of Levon V Lisignan, the last king of Cilician Armenia. Obverse portrait of King Levon V. Reverse coat of arms of King Levon V. Bronze, designed by Romeo Choulhajian, cast at Manitni Dvor, St. Petersburg, Russia. \$25



377. 1700th anniversary—First Christian Nation medal. Obverse bible and khatchkar is rising, two domes of a church alongside a fortress, Mt. Ararat on the horizon. Rev. a stylized cross and a prayer. 2" square medal. Bronze, designed by Ashot Atamjian, cast at Manitni Dvor, St. Petersburg, Russia, Presentation case \$25

BOOKS

H40. MATEVOSIAN, Rafayel. *Haykakan zinanshan-ner* [Armenian Coat of Arms] - Հայկական զինանշաններ, Yerevan, 1994, 144 p. (incl. 78 illus.) (Shipping surr \$1.50, air \$4.00), in Armenian, soft cover \$5

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Series I

Volume XXI, No. 2

June 1995

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ARMENIAN

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NUMISMATIC

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JOURNAL

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ARMENIAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL

Series I

Vol. XXI, No. 2

June 1995

Comments on

ARMENIAN COINS AND THEIR VALUES

I received your book *Armenian Coins and Their Values* today. Let me be the first to congratulate you and the benefactors of our Society on this great achievement.

This book will be worth its weight in gold to any collector, and will repay its cost many times over. It is carefully prepared and very attractive, and I am sure it will be a popular handbook for years to come. I hope that everyone interested in Armenian coins purchases at least one copy...

Levon A. Saryan, Ph. D.
Greenfield, WI

The new Armenian coin catalogue with prices is great. It fills a long awaited vacuum. Congratulations for a job well done.

Jack Guevrekian
Manhasset, NY

Congratulations on such an excellent book. You will go down in Armenian numismatic history as taking this hobby and science miles and years ahead. I am glad to know you and thank you for all the time and effort you have put into it. May God bless your efforts.

Chuck Hajinian, D.D.S.
Delafield, WI

I recently received a copy of your new book *Armenian Coins and Their Values*. I was so impressed with this book that I asked Mr. James Garner to write a book review on this publication for the next issue of SAN (Journal of the Society for Ancient Numismatics). I have inclosed a check for \$42.01 for another copy of the book that I can give to him...

Lawrence A. Adams, M.D.
President, Society for Ancient Numismatics
Panorama City, CA

Armenian Coins and Their Values, is undoubtedly a tremendous work. Your name will be inscribed in the chronicles of Armenological researches for future generations...

Emanuel Sevrugian, Ph.D.
Heidelberg, Germany

... [*Armenian Coins and Their Values*] An important and much needed work that should be in everyone's library.

Classical Numismatic Group, Inc.
Lancaster, PA

ARMENIAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL is the quarterly publication of Armenian Numismatic Society, an educational, non-profit organization. Editor, Y. T. Nercessian, 8511 Beverly Park Place, Pico Rivera, California 90660-1920, U. S. A. Associate Editor, W. Gewenian, Corresponding Editors, Levon A. Saryan (Greenfield, WI) and Henry Sarkissian (Yerevan). Non-member subscriptions (individuals and institutions) \$12.50 per year. Back issues available. **ISSN 0884-0180.**

OBITUARY

GEORGE M. BEACH (1937-†1995)

It is with sadness that we note the passing of professional numismatist George Beach, who died on January 9 at the age of 57, after a long fight with leukemia. I was introduced to George in 1983 by friend and fellow Armenian collector, the late Edward Shamschoian of Racine. George was then, and remained, one of the few ancient coin dealers in the Midwest who understood and handled ancient and medieval Armenian coins. He visited Milwaukee and Chicago for coin shows several times each year, almost always bringing along with him a wide selection of reasonably priced material. It was through these meetings that I came to know George and his love for numismatics.

George was personable, knowledgeable, and easy to work with; he took time to educate collectors (about counterfeits, for example), and advised them in forming their collections. George also took an interest in the advancement of numismatic knowledge; he exhibited regularly and on more than one occasion he loaned examples from his inventory for cataloguing and photography. He was active in several organizations, including the Michigan State Numismatic Society, the Central States Numismatic Society, and the ANA, priding himself on being there to defend the interests of the average collector. He was a member of the Armenian Numismatic Society. His motto, imprinted on his business cards, reads "The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good people to do nothing."

I'm sure that George's special interest in Armenian coins was stimulated by the fact that his wife Barbara is Armenian. He is survived by his wife and four children, including his son James who plans to continue as a professional numismatist from their home in Owosso, Michigan. May his wife, family, and his many friends be comforted by his memory.

Levon A. Saryan
Greenfield, WI

ANNOUNCEMENT

Place: New York International Numismatic Convention Time: May 6, 1995, 11:00 AM

Subject: "Cilician Armenian Fortifications on Armenian Coins" by J. Guevrekian

Business: Formation of New York Chapter of Armenian Numismatic Society

Numismatic Notes

Information provided by numismatics can serve as a basic source of material for historians and is especially important in unraveling the history of Armenia where so many contemporary records were destroyed...

Until recently, it was not considered possible to distinguish between the coins of Gosdantin III and those of Gosdantin IV who ruled a little later. Metrological studies, however, serve admirably for this purpose and the coins of the two can be clearly distinguished. In general, the coins of Gosdantin IV have letters resembling L or S on the obverse and reverse, whereas those of Gosdantin III do not...

Although historical details are meager, numismatic evidence supports the existence of a Levon who reigned for a brief period. There are silver and copper coins with the king's name spelled ԼԵՎՈՆ instead of ԼԵՆՈՆ perhaps representing a conscious effort on the part of the king to differentiate his coins from those of other Levons. The styling and inscription of the coinage do not fit Levon IV or Levon V, and metrological studies place coins between Gosdantin III and Gosdantin IV. Also, examination of published and unpublished hoards helps to confirm an attribution of these coins to Levon the Usurper...

Paul Z. Bedoukian

Selected Numismatic Studies, pp. 192, 243, 246

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF A BRONZE COIN OF TIGRANES THE GREAT

Medieval Armenian coins and artifacts have been studied chemically using scanning electron microscopy with energy dispersive X-ray spectrometry (SEM-EDS),¹ but until now no similar analyses of Armenian coinage from the ancient period have been reported. This brief article describes a non-destructive SEM-EDS microchemical analysis of a bronze of Tigranes II the Great (95-56 B.C.) of the Armenian Artaxiad dynasty.

The chemical makeup of early coins can reveal insights about minting practices. Studies of Greek, Roman, and Byzantine copper-based coinage indicate² that the elemental composition of the coining alloy often varied with time and location. With comparative data from a large number of specimens, it is sometimes possible to characterize coins according to date and mint.

Ancient Armenian coins present several questions that might be amenable to metallurgical investigation. We know, for example that many Artaxiad bronzes are overstruck on Seleucid and Phoenician undertypes,³ but attribution of coins to specific mints is uncertain. The typological variety of the bronzes of Tigranes is broad enough to suggest that several mints were in operation. The alloy composition of these coins could provide a key to assign mint cities with greater certainty.⁴

Of the three principal coinage metals, copper is the most reactive chemically, and is thus likely to have undergone significant adverse change after centuries of exposure to soil and moisture. External corrosion and oxidation can render these coins nearly unrecognizable, reducing their aesthetic impact and commercial value. The chemical composition of the outermost layer may differ significantly from the internal metal, rendering it difficult to determine the original alloy of a coin without sampling or exposing the interior in some partially destructive fashion.

Nevertheless, it may be possible to obtain a reliable analysis of the interior of a coin by focusing the analytical beam directly on an area where the internal metal is exposed. This approach was applied to an ancient bronze of Tigranes the Great in the author's collection,⁵ which shows lustrous fresh metal along one edge, probably made by

¹ L. A. Saryan and R. F. Dragen, "A Microchemical Investigation of Suspected Plating on Thirteenth-Century Armenian Silver Trams," *Armenian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. XX (Sept. 1994), No. 3, pp. 45-52; Y. T. Nercessian, "Copper-Surfaced Armenian Coins," *Armenian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. XX (Sept. 1994), No. 3, pp. 53-60; L. A. Saryan, R. F. Dragen and C. A. Hajinian, "Chemical Analysis of Four Medieval Armenian Silver Artifacts," *Armenian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. XX (Sept. 1994), No. 3, pp. 63-65.

² L. H. Cope, "The Metallurgical Analysis of Roman Imperial Silver and Aes Coinage," and T. Padfield, "Analysis of Byzantine Copper Coins by X-ray Methods," both in *Methods of Chemical and Metallurgical Investigation of Ancient Coinage*, E. T. Hall and D. M. Metcalf, eds. (London, 1972 [*Methods*]), pp. 3-47 and pp. 219-234, respectively; G. F. Carter and C. E. King, "Chemical Compositions of Copper-Based Roman Coins. IV. Tiberius to Nero A.D. 34-66," in *Metallurgy in Numismatics*, Vol. I, D. M. Metcalf and W. A. Oddy eds. (London, 1980), pp. 187-167; G. F. Carter and H. Razi, "Chemical Composition of Copper-Based Coins of the Roman Republic, 217-31 B.C." in *Archaeological Chemistry IV*, R. O. Allen ed. (Washington, 1989), pp. 213-230; also L. A. Saryan, "Better Numismatics Through Chemistry," *World Coin News*, Vol. 14 (March 17, 1987), No. 11, pp. 8-16.

³ L. A. Saryan, "Overstruck Bronze Coins of Tigranes the Great," *The Celator* Vol. 7 (Oct. 1993), No. 10, pp. 32-34.

⁴ L. A. Saryan, "Chemical Composition of Armenian Coins," *Armenian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. XII (Sept. 1986), No. 3, pp. 22-29, esp. p. 29.

⁵ The coin is 4.06 grams, 17-18 mm diameter, bronze of Tigranes (Bedoukian type 92, obverse bust of Tigranes facing right, reverse seated Tyche facing right holding palm-branch with legend BASILEOS

accidental damage at the time of discovery. This small area of fresh metal, presumably representative of the internal alloy of this coin, enabled an SEM-EDS test to be carried out without further alteration of the specimen.

Table I. Chemical analysis of a bronze of Tigranes II of Armenia (rev. Tyche)

Metal	Weight percent
Copper	42.69
Lead	48.99
Tin	6.24
Iron	0.24
Aluminum	0.36
Silicon	1.48

This is the first known report of the chemical composition of any ancient Armenian bronze coin. A complete study, of course, would require much more data to establish a pattern and achieve statistical validity. Future progress will depend upon the availability of research funds as well as coin samples.

was a common constituent of ancient bronze coins (it tended to lower the melting temperature of the alloy, making it easier to work), but the proportion seen here is higher than generally reported for other coin types. Over a century ago, Pulsifer noted that the bronze coinage of Greece and Rome, dating from 500 to 50 B.C., contained 3 to 30% lead.⁶ In 22 copper-based coins of the Roman Republic, Carter and Razi found lead in amounts varying from 0.01% to 27.7%.⁷ Nriagu reports that lead is present up to 32.5% in the analyses of a wide variety of ancient Greek and Roman coin types, and is as high as 62% in some forms of ancient Chinese money.⁸ Brill and Shields found a high of 36.8% in 54 ancient Greek and Roman coins.⁹

The analytical surprise is that this coin appears to contain more lead than copper. In this example, the coinage alloy may have consisted of a 1:1 mix of copper-tin bronze with lead.

Hopefully, this interesting finding will open a fruitful avenue for future research.

LEVON A. SARYAN, Ph. D.

ՏԻԳՐԱՆ ՄԵԾԻ ՊԼՆՁԵԱՅ ԴՐԱՄԻ ՄԸ ՏԱՐԱՊԳԻՏԱԿԱՆ ՎԵՐԼՈՒԾՈՒՄ

[Ամփոփում]

SEM-EDS-ի վերլուծումները զործածելով՝ հեղինակին հաւաքածույն Տիգրան Մեծի պղնձեայ դրամ մը քիմիականորէն վերլուծումի ենթարկուեցաւ Դրամին եզերքը մաքուր ու փայլուն էր: Այս կիզակէտին վրայ կերտնացուեցաւ էլեկտրոններու ճառագայթին խուրճը ու դրամին մետաղաձուլին բաղադրութիւնը քննուեցաւ:

Վերլուծման արդիւնքը յայտնաբերեց, թէ մետաղաձուլին բաղադրութիւնը կազմուած է պղինձէ (42.69%), կապարէ (48.99%), անագէ (6.24%), երկաթէ (0.24%), ալումինումէ (0.36%) և սիլիկոնէ (1.48%):

Առաջին անգամն է որ նման փորձ մը կը կատարուի և այդ ալ եզակի դրամի մը վրան: Լրիւ փորձաշարք մը պէտք է հաստատելու հին դրամներուն մետաղներուն մետաղաձուլին պարունակութիւնը:

ԼԵՒՈՆ Ա. ՍԱՐԻԱՆ

/BASILEON TIGRANOS/. It was previously published as number C2 in L. A. Saryan "Some Ancient Copper Hoards of Tigranes II of Armenia," *The Centinel*, Vol. 42 (Spring 1994), No. 1, pp. 19-25. The analysis was performed on a JEOL JSM 35C scanning electron microscope using a Noran 5502 EDS detector, using methods analogous to those described previously (see footnote 1). The expert assistance of metallurgist Robert F. Dragen, President of Aspen Consulting, Inc., is gratefully acknowledged.

⁶ W. H. Pulsifer, *Notes for a History of Lead* (New York, 1888), p. 148.

⁷ Carter and Razi, p. 218.

⁸ J. O. Nriagu, *Lead and Lead Poisoning in Antiquity* (New York, 1983), pp. 205-223.

⁹ R. H. Brill and W. R. Shields, "Lead Isotopes in Ancient Coins," *Methods*, pp. 278-303. Greek bronzes of the 2nd-1st century B.C. from the eastern Mediterranean tend to show the highest percentages of lead in this study (for example, two coins of Antiochus VIII of Syria dating 121 and 114 B.C. contained 32% and 25% lead respectively).

REFERENCE TO GOD ON MEDIEVAL ARMENIAN COINS

Introduction

The name of God has been inscribed on various types of money by different nationalities and civilizations. In the late fourth century we see early Byzantine coins inscribed with the symbol of Christograms. In the seventh century, again on Byzantine coinage, the legends state in Latin "DEUS ADIUTA ROMANIS" (God help the Romans) and "IHSUS XRISTUS NICA" (Jesus Christ conquers). The Arabs, in the seventh century, also referred to God on their coinage. They had quotations from the Kuran (the sacred scripture of Islam) inscribed on their coins and also a legend indicating "This [coin] is struck in the name of Allah (God)."

During the Middle ages it was customary to rule by divine providence: all rulers assumed their regnal power by the Grace of God. The power of the church was very strong. Kings could lose their throne if they went against the wishes of the religious establishment. On their coins the expression "DEI GRATIA" was engraved very distinctly.

Even today, in the twentieth century, if one examines the coinage of those countries where some form of monarchy exists, he will notice the expression "DEI GRATIA" or its abbreviated form engraved very conspicuously on their coins. In the United States of America, a republic, the coins and Federal Reserve bank notes state, "In God we trust."

It is worthwhile to mention a few words about the Armenian letter "Է" (E). The character "Է" is the seventh letter of the Armenian alphabet. When used by itself and in capital form it could symbolize the word Էութիւն, meaning "Being," "God," "in the name of God," or "let God be with you." In Armenian churches the letter "Է" is placed very conspicuously above the main altars for this purpose. In the old days this letter was placed at the top of encyclicals or placed at the beginning of letters in capital form. This letter also appears on the coins of Cilician Armenia.

Roupenian Coins

Armenian coins struck in Cilicia did not deviate from this established pattern of ruling "by the grace of God." The coinage of a new government, formed in Cilicia, was bound to be affected by the European tradition. The Crusader expeditions traveling through Asia Minor had a profound impact on the Armenians. Armenians in Cilicia, being surrounded by Muslims, aided the Crusaders in any form they could, be it by military assistance or in the form of shelter and food.

Armenian barons and kings always inscribed the sign of cross in various forms on their coins. Initially, on most of their coins, there was a reference to Divine authority. The phraseology of the statement referring to God was not uniform; each ruler structured his own form of expression. This evolution reached its final "By the Will of God" form under the reign of King Levon I who was coronated as king in Tarsus on January 6, 1198. Around this time the mint was completely reorganized and silver and copper coins were struck without interruption till the downfall of the kingdom in 1375.

Roupen I (1080-1095) was the founder of the Roupenian dynasty. So far coins have not been found from Baron Roupen I. There is a copper coin which tentatively has been attributed to Roupens' son, Gosdantin I (1095-1099). These were the first coins to be issued in Cilicia with an Armenian legend. To express divine authority on his coins, Gosdantin used the expression "Servant of God" (Ծառաւ սլ). (No. 1)

Toros I (1100-1123) succeeded Gosdantin I, his father. The copper coin issued by Baron Toros I has a very interesting design. Many authors including Alishan, Basmadjian, Bedoukian have tried to decipher the legend of this coin. However, Karapetian studied five different specimens, and based on the letters inscribed on the coins, on the colophons of medieval manuscripts, and on medieval church wall paintings, was able to read and construct the complete writings correctly on the coins of Prince Toros. On the coins of Toros I, the obverse and reverse legend reads "Toros son of Roupen with Prayers" (ԹՈՐՈՍԻ Է Ռ Ռ Բ—ՂԹ=ԹՈՐՈՍԻ Է ՈՐՌԻ ՌՈՒՏԵՆԻ ԱՂԱԽԹՔՈՎ). (No. 2)

Toros I was succeeded by his brother Levon I (1123-1138). No coins have been found which can be attributed to him. During his reign the Byzantine emperor, John Comnenus, invaded Cilicia. Levon and his two sons were captured. Levon died in prison in Constantinople and one of his sons, Roupen, was killed in prison. His second son, Toros, was able to escape and return to Cilicia where he gained control of his ancestral throne. Toros II (1144-1168) issued copper coins. The obverse legend states "Toros by the will of God" (ԹՈՐՈՍ ՑԱՍՏԻ). (No. 3)

Mleh (1169-1174) succeeded his brother Toros II. No coins have been found from Baron Mleh. He was succeeded by his nephew Roupen II (1175-1187), who issued copper coins. A recent study by R. Pesant demonstrates how this small coin served as a model for a Crusader coin struck in Jerusalem. The reverse legend of this coin states "By the will of God" (ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԵԲԸ ԱՑ Է). (No. 4)

In 1187, Roupen II retired to a monastery. His brother, Levon II (1187-1198), a brilliant administrator, succeeded Roupen II. As a prince he issued copper coins with a unique design where on the obverse the legend indicates "Levon servant of God" (ԼԵՎՈՆ ԾԱՌԱ ՍՑ). (No. 5)

Baron Levon II was coronated as King Levon I on January 6, 1198, in the cathedral of Tarsus. The Armenian Catholicos Abirad placed a crown on Levon's head. Levon started issuing coins as king in 1196. He was very ambitious and struck twelve types of coins: single and double lion gold coins, single and double lion silver coronation trams, silver double trams, half double trams, quarter double trams, regular silver trams, half silver trams, crusader type billons with Latin and Armenian inscription, and a large copper coin known as tank. On the reverse of eight types of his coins, he engraved the phrase "By the will of God" (ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԵԱՄԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՑ) and on one type of billon "LEO DEI GRATIA" inscription in Latin. Levon became a well-liked monarch and for his grand achievements he was called "Levon the Illustrious." Levon's coinage contained many new numismatic designs. The most outstanding of them all is the design of lions appearing on his coins; in fact it is so distinctive that it is recognized among numismatists as the "Armenian Lion." (Nos. 6 through 14)

Levon I died in 1219. He had no sons. The only heir to the throne was his young daughter, Zabel. Eventually, at the age of twelve, in 1226, Zabel was married to Prince Hetoum, the son of Constantin Constable. The marriage joined the two most powerful families in the kingdom. On this occasion, to commemorate the wedding, gold coins were issued. Hetoum I (1226-1271) ruled a long time and died of old age shortly after one of his sons, Levon II, was crowned as king of Cilicia. Like his predecessor, Hetoum tried to follow an ambitious coinage program. However, soon he abandoned many of

them. Out of ten different types of his coins, only on the obverse of two types, regular silver trams and half trams, do we see the inscription "By the will of God" (ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԻՒՆ ԱՅ Է). (Nos. 15, 16)

Hetoum I retired to a monastery and was succeeded by his son Levon II who was crowned king in 1270. From Levon II we have only a few silver coins of the Hetoum-Zabel design type; the reverse the legend states "By the will of God" (ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԻՒՆ ԱՅ). Other silver and copper coins of Levon indicate the mint where the coins were struck, but make no reference to God. (No. 17)

Levon II fathered eleven children. At his death, five of his sons and four of his daughters were alive. Four of his sons (Hetoum, Toros, Smpad, Gosdantin) fought each other at various times for the throne of Roupenian dynasty; three of them were crowned king and issued coins.

Hetoum II (1289-1293, 1295-1296, 1299-1305) succeeded his father, Levon II. His coins, however, make no reference to God in any manner. This is highly unusual in my opinion. Perhaps this can be attributed to the fact that he was never coronated as king. Hetoum II was a very devout Christian, more so than his predecessors, and eventually he retired to a monastery and became a monk. The next king in line is Smpad (1296-1298). Smpad issued four types of coins but only two types of silver coins mention "By the will of God" (ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՅ or ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈ). (Nos. 18, 19). Gosdantin I (1298-1299), one of the sons of Levon II, issued redesigned gold, silver, and copper coins. Only on his silver coin does he make the statement "By the will of God is he king" (ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՅ Է ԹԱԳՈՐ). (Nos. 20)

Hetoum appointed his nephew Levon III (1301-1308) as co-ruler. On the coins of Levon III we see no reference to God. Levon III was killed by the Mongol General Pilarghou. Later, the Great Mongol Khan had Pilarghou decapitated for his crime.

Oshin (1308-1320) succeeded his brother Levon III. Oshin struck four types of coins. Only his coronation silver trams mention "By the will of God" (ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՅՈՑ). (No. 21, 22)

The remaining kings of Roupenian dynasty did not inscribe "By the will of God" or make any kind of reference to God on their coins except for Levon V (1374-1375). Levon issued billons and poghgs. His poghgs (copper coins) make no reference to God. Bedoukian's corpus lists 6 variants of billons (15 specimens). On two variants "By the will" (ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ) is inscribed. Apparently the die maker ran out of space and could not engrave the word "God" on his die. Only one variant (3 specimens) states "By the will of God" (ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍ or ԱՅ). (No. 23)

Any presentation of medieval Armenian coins would not be complete without mentioning the coin of Kiurke II Curapalatus (1043-1100). Kiurke ruled in Lori (Tashir Dzoraget), a Bagratid kingdom of Greater Armenia, located in present northern Armenia. He struck only one type of copper coin. Some numismatists in the past have suggested that this might be a medallion and not a coin. However, an article on this coin, appearing in the *Armenian Numismatic Journal* (1991, pp. 5-9, by Anahit Mousheghian), compares this coin with similar type contemporary coins issued by the Georgians and Russians, convincing the reader that it is a coin issued for local circulation. The coin is definitely patterned after the anonymous bronzes of the Byzantine emperors John Zimisce and Basil II. There are plenty of hoards unearthed in Armenia to prove that these Byzantine coins circulated in Armenia. The coin of Kiurke was the earliest coin inscribed in Armenian. On his coin, he asks "May the Lord aid Kiurke the Curapalatus" (ՏՐ ՈՅՆԵ ԿՐԻԿԷԼԻ ԿՐԱՊԱՆԱՍԻՆ). (No. 24)

In conclusion, when the new dynasty was founded the barons chose to follow the established medieval tradition and used various forms of expressions to indicate that their rule is established "By the grace of God." Later, when the royal series of coins was in production and the kingdom reached the pinnacle of its power, the finalized form of "By the will of God" was the inscription engraved on all royal coins. Here it should be noted that the Armenian tram was an internationally accepted silver coin along with crusader coins and Islamic dirham. The tram was accepted on the same footing as the Islamic dirham since the Armenian tram and the Islamic dirham had an average nearly three grams weight. As the kingdom declined and approached the end of its power, starting with Levon II (1270), reference to God disappeared from the coinage of Cilician Armenia. Some kings (Smpad, Gosdantin I, Oshin, and Levon V) made a token attempt to reintroduce this inscription on their coins since in some instances they tried to emulate the coinage of Levon I. However, because of the introduction of debased currencies (takvorins and billons), and for various other unknown reasons, reference to "God" was eradicated from the coinage of Cilician Armenia. (Read during the September 15, 1990 meeting of the Armenian Numismatic Society in Pico Rivera, California, under the title of "By the Will of God" Inscription and the Coinage of Cilician Armenia.")

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ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՅ ԱՆՈՒՆԸ ՄԻՋՆԱԴԱՐԵԱՆ ՀԱՅԿԱԿԱՆ ԴԱՐՄՆԵՐՈՒ ՎՐԱՑ

[Ամփոփում]

Աստուծոյ անունը արձանագրուած է զանազան տեսակ դրամներու վրայ տարբեր ազգերու և զաղաքակրթութեանց կողմէի Չորրորդ դարու վերջաւորութեան բիւզանդացիք իրենց դրամներուն վրայ կոխեցին Քրիստոնէութեան նշանագիրը, Եօթերորդ դարուն դարձան բիւզանդացիք իրենց դրամներուն վրայ արձանագրեցին «Տէր օգնէ հոռմէացիներուն» և «Յիսուս Քրիստոս Յաղթող» խորագրութիւնները, Եօթերորդ դարու վերջաւորութեան՝ արաբները Աստուծոյ անունը արձանագրեցին իրենց դրամներուն վրայ: Արաբները նաև Քուրանէն աստիճանը տպեցին յիշելով թէ՛ Հայս դրամը կոխուած է յանուն Աստուծոյ:

Միջնադարեան շրջանին աւանդութիւն էր որ թագաւորները իշխէին «չնորհին Աստուծոյ»: Ներկայիս Ամերիկայի Միացեալ Նահանգներու Թղթադրամներուն վրայ անգլերէնով տպուած է «մենք Աստուծոյ կը հաւատանք» յայտարարութիւնը:

Հոս տեղին է յիշել թէ՛ հայ այրուբեհի՝ «Է՛» տառը, գլխաւոր ձևով գործածուած է Աստուծոյ համար՝ Է = էութիւն (Աստուած, Աստուծով, յանուն Աստուծոյ): Նաև «Է՛» տառը գեղեցիկ է հայոց եկեղեցիներու աւազ խորաններու ճակտին: Հին օրերուն «Է՛» տառը արձանագրուած է կոնդակներուն վրայ կամ սկիզբը: «Է՛» տառը նոյնպէս կերտուած է Ռուբինեան հարստութեան դրամներուն վրայ:

Կրիկիոյ մէջ կոխուած հայկական դրամները չչեղեցան «չնորհին Աստուծոյ» կառավարելու ձևէն: Նորածին հայկական պետութիւնը, Յւրոպա ծագած խաչակրութեան ազդեցութեան ներքեւ, ուրիշ ձևով ալ չէր կրնար հասանել ու շրջանառութեան մէջ դնել իր դրամները:

Նախապէս հայ իշխանները (1080-1198) գործածեցին «Մառա ալ» (Մառայ Աստուծոյ), «ԱՂԱԽԻԹ(ԲՈՒ)», «ՅԱՍԽԻ» և «ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲԻՆ ԱՅ Է՛» խորագրութիւնները իրենց պղնձայ դրամներուն վրայ: Լևոն Ա-ի թագադրութեամբ (8 Յունուար 1198) «ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲԻՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՅ» դրամները իրողանքը դրուագուեցաւ իր ոսկեայ և արծաթեայ դրամներուն վրայ: Լևոն Ա-ի յալորդներէն ոմանք գործածեցին «ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒ ԹԻՒՆ ԱՅ Է՛», «ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲԻՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՅ», «ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԻՒՆ ԱՅ Է՛ ՕՒԿԱՐ», «ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԻՒՆ ԱՅՈՅ», և «ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԻՒՆ ԱՅ՛» խորագրութիւնները:

Երբ Ռուբինեան հարստութիւնը հասած էր իր դազաթնակէտին (Աւոն Ա-ի և Հեթում Ա-ի շրջանին), հայկական արծաթ դրամներուն բոլորին վրայ յիշատակուած էր, թէ հայ տիրակալները կ'իշխեն «կարողութեամբն Աստուծոյ»: Այս տարիներուն հայկական արծաթ դրամը համազօր էր միջազգային շուկայի վրայ ընդունուած իսլամական արծաթեայ դիրհմին: Լևոն Բ-ի թագադրութեամբ (1270) Աստուծոյ անունը չյիշատակուեցաւ հայկական դրամներուն վրայ: Մի քանի թագաւորներ (Սմբատ, Կոստանդին Ա, Օշին, Լևոն Ե) փորձեցին իրենց դրամներուն վրայ կրկին հաստատել այս աւանդութիւնը: Սակայն զանազան պատճառներով հայկական թագաւորութեան տկարացումով և իր արժէքազրկուած արծաթեայ դրամներուն (թագաւորին, բիւլոն) վրայէն Աստուծոյ անունը անհետացաւ:

Հիւսիս արեւելեան Հայաստանէն մեզ հասած է միայն մի պղնձայ դրամ, որ կոխուած է Լոռիի (Տաշիր Զորագէտ) շրջանը: Այս դրամը թողարկուած է Բագրատունեաց տոհմէն Կորիկէ Բ-ին կողմէ (1043–1100), ուր թագաւորը կը հայցէ Տիրոջ օգնութիւնը

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Փիլքօ Ռիվերա, Քալիֆօրնիա

CATALOGUE

BARONS OF ROUPENIAN DYNASTY

Gosdantin I (1095-1099)

1. AE Copper coin.
Obv.: Cross and clockwise legend,
—սոս Է Ե— (Servant of E [God?]).
Rev.: Cross and clockwise legend,
—Ծառս ալ— (Servant of God).

Toros I (1100-1123)

2. AE Copper.
Obv.: Cross in the center. Clockwise legend (legend continued on the reverse side),
ԹՈՐՈՍԻ Է Ռ [ՌԻ] (Toros son).
Rev.: A long cross, under the arms of cross,
Ռ[ՌԻ]Բ[ԷՆԻ]—ԱՂԱԿԱԿԹ[ԹՈՎ] (of Roupen with prayers).

Toros II (1144-1168)

3. AE Copper coin.
Obv.: Cross and clockwise legend,
ԹՈՐՈՍԻ ՅԱՍՄԻ (Toros, by the will of God)
Rev.: Castle and letters or marks in the field to the right or left,
ԱԹ-ՈԱ (?).

Roupen II (1175-1187)

4. AE Copper coin.
Obv.: Castle and clockwise legend,
ՌՈՒԲԻԷՆ ՈՐ[ՌԻ] ՍՏԵՓԱՆԻԻ (Roupen son of Stephen).
Rev.: Cross and clockwise legend,
ԱՄԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱԽ ԱՅ Է (By the will of God).

Levon II (1187-1196)

5. AE Copper coin.
Obv.: Knight is galloping to left, in armor and holding a flying banner in his left hand. Clockwise legend,
+ ԼԵՎՈՆ ԾԱՌԱ ԱՅ (Levon, servant of God).

- Rev.: A cross. Circles at the tips of the cross and arcs in the four quadrants.
Clockwise legend,
+ ՈՐԴԻ ՍՏԵՖԱՆԷԻ (Son of Stephen).

KINGS OF ROUPENIAN DYNASTY

Levon I (1196-1219)

6. AV Gold coins with single lion.
Obv.: The king is seated on a throne ornamented with lions, wearing a crown and royal mantle on his shoulders. He holds a cross in his right hand and fleur-de-lis in his left. His feet rest on a footstool. Clockwise legend,
+ ԼԵՒՈՆ ԹԱԳԱՒՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ (Levon king of the Armenians).
Rev.: A lion crowned and turned to left holding a cross with two bars. A field mark appears to the right of lion. Clockwise legend,
+ ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԵԱՆ ԱՍՏԻԱՅ (By the will of God).
7. AV Gold coins with two lions.
Obv.: Same as 6. Clockwise legend,
+ ԼԵՒՈՆ ԹԱԳԱՒՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ
Rev.: A long cross between two lions rampant regardant. Clockwise legend,
+ ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԵԱՆ ԱՍՏԻՅՈՐ (By the will of God).
8. AR Coronation trams with single lion.
Obv.: Christ or Virgin Mary is standing to left and facing. King is kneeling to left with a crown on his head and wearing royal mantle. Ray of light is descending from above. Clockwise legend,
+ ԼԵՒՈՆ ԹԱԳԱՒՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ (Levon king of the Armenians).
Rev.: A lion is walking to right. Behind him is a cross with two bars. Clockwise legend,
+ ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԵԱՆ ԱՍՏ (By the will of God).
9. AR Coronation trams with two lions.
Obv.: Same as 8. Clockwise legend,
+ ԼԵՒՈՆ ԹԱԳԱՒՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ (Levon king of the Armenians).
Rev.: A long cross between two lions rampant regardant. Clockwise legend,
+ ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԵԱՆ ԱՍՏԻ (By the will of God).
10. AR Double trams.
Obv.: Same as 6. Clockwise legend,
+ ԼԵՒՈՆ ԹԳՐ ԱՍԵՆԱՅԵՆ ՀԱՅՈՑ (Levon king of all the Armenians).
Rev.: A lion crowned and turned to left holding a cross with two bars. A field mark appears to the right of lion. Clockwise legend,
+ ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԵԱՆ ԱՍՏԻՅՈՑ (By the will of god).
11. AR Half double trams.
Obv.: Same as 6. Clockwise legend,
+ ԼԵՒՈՆ ԹԱԳԱՒՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ (Levon king of the Armenians).
Rev.: A lion crowned and turned to left holding a cross with two bars. A field mark appears to the right of lion. Clockwise legend,
+ ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԵԱՆ ԱՍՏԻՅՈՑ (By the will of God).
12. AR Regular trams with two lions.
Obv.: Same as 6. Clockwise legend,
+ ԼԵՒՈՆ ԹԱԳԱՒՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ (Levon king of the Armenians).
Rev.: A long cross between two lions rampant regardant. Clockwise legend,
+ ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԵԱՆ ԱՍՏԻՅՈՑ (By the will of God).

13. AR Half trams.

- Obv.: Same as 6. Clockwise legend,
+ ԼԵՒՈՆ ԹԱԳԱՒՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ (Levon king of the Armenians).
Rev.: A long cross between two lions rampant regardant. Clockwise legend,
+ ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԵՐՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈ (By the will of God).

14. AR Billons (Crusader type) with Latin legend.

- Obv.: A crowned head of king is facing. Clockwise legend,
+ LEO DEI GRATIA (Լեոն շնորհին Աստուծոյ)
Rev.: A cross. Clockwise legend,
+ REX ARMENIOR (Թագաւոր թայոց).

Hetoum I (1226-1271)

15. AR Regular trams.

- Obv.: On the left is Queen Zabel standing to right but facing. On the right is King Hetoum standing to left but facing. Both are crowned and wearing royal vestments. Both of them are holding a long cross. Clockwise legend,
+ ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒ ԹԻՒՆՆ ԱՅ (By the Will of God).
Rev.: A lion crowned and turned to right holding a cross with left paw. Clockwise legend,
+ ՀԵԹՈՒՄ ԹԱԳԱՒՈՐ ՀԱՅ (Hetoum king of the Armenians).

16. AR Half trams.

- Obv.: Same as 15. Clockwise legend,
+ ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒ ԻՒՆՆ ԱՅ (By the will of God)
Rev.: A lion crowned and turned to right holding a cross with left paw. Clockwise legend,
+ ՀԵԹՈՒՄ ԹԱԳԱՒՈՐ ՀԱՅՈ (Hetoum king of the Armenians).

Levon II (1270-1289)

17. AR Tram, pre-coronation coin of Hetoum-Zabel type but with name of Levon.

- Obv.: Same as 15. Clockwise legend,
+ ԼԵՒՈՆ ԹԱԳԱՒՈՐ Հ (Levon king of the Armenians).
Rev.: A lion crowned and turned to right holding a cross with left paw. Clockwise legend,
+ ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԻՆ ԱՅ (By the will of God).

Smpad (1296-1298)

18. AR Tram, similar to the tram of Levon I.

- Obv.: The king is seated on a throne ornamented with lions, wearing a crown and royal mantle on his shoulders. He holds a cross in his right hand and fleur-de-lis in his left. His feet rest on a footstool. Clockwise legend,
+ ՍՄԲԱՏ ԹԱԳՈՐ ՀԱ (Smpad king of the Armenians).
Rev.: A long cross between two lions rampant regardant. Clockwise legend,
+ ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԵՐՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈ (By the will of God).

19. AR Tram, crudely struck.

- Obv.: King is seated on a throne ornamented with lions, wearing a crown and royal mantle on his shoulders. He holds a cross in his right hand, a mace in his hand, extending over his shoulder. Clockwise legend,
+ ՍՄԲԱՏ ԹԱԳԱՒՈՐ ՀԱՅՈ (Smpad king of the Armenians).
Rev.: A long cross between two lions rampant regardant. Clockwise legend,
+ ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԵՐՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾ (By the will of God).

Gosdantin I (1298-1299)

20. AR Tram.

Obv.: King on horseback, walking right, holding an uplifted sword with right hand. Clockwise legend,

+ ԿՈՏԱՆՏԻՆԻ թԱԳԱՒՐ ՀԱՅ (Gosdantin king of the Armenians).

Rev.: King is standing and facing, wearing crown and royal vestments. He holds an uplifted cross in his left hand and a sword in his right hand. Clockwise legend,

+ ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԵՆ ԱՅ Է ԹԱԳՐ (By the will of God he is king).

Oshin (1308-1320)

21. AR Coronation trams.

Obv.: The king is seated on a throne ornamented with lions, wearing a crown and royal mantle on his shoulders. He holds a cross in his right hand and fleur-de-lis in his left. His feet rest on a footstool. Above the fleur-de-lis is a hand with two fingers extended. Clockwise legend,

+ ՕՍԻՆԻ թԱԳԱՒՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ (Oshin king of the Armenians).

Rev.: A long cross between two lions rampant regardant. Clockwise legend,

+ ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԵՆ ԱԾՈՑ (By the will of God).

22. AR Half coronation trams.

Obv.: Same as 21. Field mark in the field. Clockwise legend,

+ ՕՍԻՆԻ թԱԳԱՒՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ (Oshin king of the Armenians).

Rev.: A long cross between two lions rampant regardant. Clockwise legend,

+ ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԵՆ ԱՅՈՑ (By the will of God).

Levon V (1374-1375)

23. AR Billons.

Obv.: King's bust, crowned, facing. Clockwise legend,

+ ԼԵՎՈՆ թԱԳԱՒ (King Levon).

Rev.: Cross with lines in four quarters. Clockwise legend,

+ ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԵՆ ԱՍ or ԱՅ (By the will of God).

BAGRATID DYNASTY**Kiurke II Curapalatus (1043-1100)**

24. AE Copper coin.

Obv.: Bust of Christ facing, halo surrounds his head, face lightly bearded, holding Gospels, near his shoulders abbreviated in Armenian ՅՍ-ՔՍ (Hisus Christos—Jesus Christ).

Note that the lines in halo symbolizing the cross are missing.

Rev.: Within circle four lined Armenian inscription,

ՏՐ ՈՂ

ՆԵ ԿՐԻԿ

ԷԻ ԿՐԱ

ՊԱՂԱՏԻՆ (May the Lord aid Kiurke the Curopalatus).



Y. T. Nercessian, Reference to God on Medieval Armenian Coins

ARMENIAN NUMISMATIC LITERATURE

7 ARMENPRESS. Nor hushadram [New Commemorative Coin] - Նոր յուշադրամ.
Haraj (Wednesday, 22 July 1994).

The Central bank of Armenia has issued a 25 dram coin, where the engraving of Sassounts'i David is displayed.

Հայաստանի կենտրոնական դրամատուրը թողարկած է նոր 25 դրամնոց յուշադրամ մը, որու վրայ պատկերուած է Սասունցի Դաւիթին քանդակը

YTN
ԵՐՆ

8 MOUSHEGHIAN, Kh. A. Numismatics for History - Нумизматика истории - Հայոց պատմութեան դրամագիտական, գրեթէ խաչատուր Մուշեղեան. *Handes Amsorya*, Vol. CVIII (1994), Nos 1-12, pp. 9-114. In Armenian (pp. 9-38), English (pp. 39-64), and Russian (pp. 65-101), 13 pls. (pp. 102-114).

Mousheghian describes the coins discovered in Armenia dating from the sixth through fifth century B.C. The coins of Tiribazus, satrap of western Armenia, were issued in the Cilician cities of Issus, Mallus, Soli, and Tarsus. The coins of Orontas, satrap of Eastern Armenia, issued in the cities of Lampsacus, Cisthene, and Clazomenae of Asia Minor, are discussed. The author, starting with the fourth century B.C., presents the circulation of Hellenistic coins in Armenia, and also briefly explains the Attic monetary system. While discussing the iconography of the coins of Armenian kings during the Hellenistic era, the author describes the coins of the following kings from Sophene: Sames, Arsames I, Aresames II, Xerxes, Abdissares, Zariadres, Morphilig, Artanes, and Asaces. Also, Ptolomaeus, Mithridates I Calliconicus and Anthichus I Theos of Commagene. The list of the Artaxiad kings include the following: Tigranes I, Tigranes II, Artavasdes II, Artaxias II, Tigranes III, Tigranes IV, Artavasdes III, Tigranes IV and Erato, Artavasdes IV and Tigranes V. The description includes the coins of Armenian Arsacid Vonones struck in 8-16 A.D. and Arsaces struck in 35 A.D., as well as the coins of Marcus Antonius, Octavianus Augustus, Tiberius (Germanicus-Artaxias), Nero, Trajan, Antoninus Pius, Lucius Verus, Marcus Aurelius. The coins struck by the city of Artaxata is classified in the period of Commodus. The Sassanian silver coins from the fourth century (Yazdgard I, 399-420) to seventh century (Ardshir III, 628-630) and early Byzantine gold and silver coins from the sixth century (Justinian I, 527-565) to the seventh century (Heraclius, 610-641) unearthed in Armenia in numerous hoards. The author describes the origin of Arabic coins, struck in Armenia by the Umayyad and 'Abbāsid dynasties and discusses the Islamic coins struck in Armenia and Transcaucasia. The examinations reveal that the coins have the names of the mints of Armīnīyah, Arrān, Barda'ah, occasionally Ma'din Bājunais, Hārūnīyah, Hārūnābād, al-Bāb, Dabīl Tiflīs, Ganja. The copper coin of King Kiurke (eleventh century), the coin of Mongol Abagha Khan (including the Armenian inscription), are described. The text of each language is followed by the table of coins illustrated in the plates.

YTN

Մուշեղեան կը նկարագրէ Հայաստանի մէջ գտնուած Ն.Ք. 2-6 դարերուն պատկանող դրամները: Արևմտեան Հայաստանի սատրապ Տիրիբազոսի դրամները թողարկուած են Կիլիկիոյ Իսսոս, Մալլոս, Սոլի և Տարսոս քաղաքներուն մէջ: Մուշեղեան Հայաստանի սատրապ Օրոնտէսի դրամները թողարկուած են Փոքր Ասիոյ Լամպսակ, Կիսթենէ և Կլազոմէն քաղաքներուն մէջ: Հնդկնակը, սկսելով նախքան զԳրիստոսի չորրորդ դարէն, կը ներկայացնէ հելլենիստական դրամներու լրջանառութիւնը Հայաստանին մէջ, ինչպէս նաև կը քաջատրէ հակիրճ ներածականով մը ատտիկեան սիստեմի և այդ դարաշրջանի դրամագործութիւնը: Հելլենիստական դարաշրջանի հայկական դրամներու պատկերադրութեան քննարկման առթիւ, հնդկնակը կը նկարագրէ Մոփքի Հնտենալ Հայ Թագաւորներու դրամները: Մամէս, Արշամ Ա, Արշամ Բ, Քսերքսէս, Արդիսաբէս, Ջարիսդրէս, Մորֆիլիկ, Արտանէս և Արշակ Նաև Պողոտէոս, Միհրդատ Ա Կալլիսիկոս և Անտիոքոս Ա Թէոս կամայազնէնէն Արտաշէսեան արքաներուն

(cont. on p. 37)

Numismatic Notes

FIVE AND TEN RUBLE BANK NOTES OF KARS

Since the publication of the author's *Bank Notes of Armenia*,¹ two pieces of paper money from the city of Kars have surfaced. Both of them contribute substantially to our knowledge of this period.

Both notes are printed on one side on ordinary common white paper. They are slightly faded and discolored into a flesh hue. They have a simple design without any printer's ornaments. The all Armenian text on the top reads, "Self rule of the city of Kars" (*Կարսի Քաղաքային ինքնավարութիւն*). The values (5 or 10 rubles) are spelled in Armenian and printed in Arabic numbers on the left and right sides and also in the middle. The fine print on the middle panel reads, "The city administration is obliged to pay five rubles (*Քաղաք[ային] վարչ[ութիւնը] պարտավորում է վճարել հինգ ու[րուի]*).

Neither note bears a date. V. Katsitadze² does not mention a date of issuance of these notes. Ch. Denis³ indicates that both of them were issued in 1918, N. Kardakoff,⁴ 1919. On December 4, 1917, the Sixth Congress of the Society of Transcaucasian Cities approved that cities could issue their own small denomination money, up to 50 million rubles.⁵ During the World War I the Turks had invaded and occupied Kars, and only in the spring of 1919 was the city of Kars geographically a part of Republic of Armenia.⁶ In view of the fact that small change was in short supply and many cities of Armenia began issuing their bank notes in January 1918, it seems fair to conclude that Kars also issued its own currency, most likely in 1919, to satisfy local financial needs.

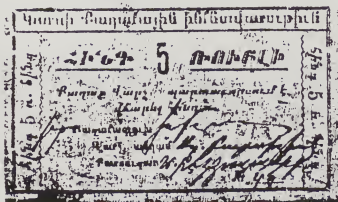


Fig. 1 5 ruble bank note of Kars

¹ Y. T. Nercessian, *Bank Notes of Armenia* (Los Angeles, 1988), pp. 62, 127, pl. 92b.

² V. Katsitadze, *Catalogue of Paper Money of the Russian Revolutionary Period* (Tiflis, 1924), p. 10 (in Russian).

³ Ch. Denis, *Catalogue des monnaies émises sur le territoire de la Russie* (1914-1925) (Paris, 1927), p. 46.

⁴ N. Kardakoff, *Katalog de Geldscheine von Russland und Baltischen Staaten, 1769-1950* (Berlin 1953), p. 166 (in German and Russian).

⁵ BNA, p. 60.

⁶ R. G. Hovannisian, *The Republic of Armenia, Vol. I: 1918-1919* (Los Angeles, 1971), pp. 197-227.

5 ruble bank note (Fig. 1)

The signature "in place of" (*խ = ի տեղի*) the mayor of the city, Kh. Batalian (*Խ. Բատալեան*), is in violet ink. The signature of the member of the Committee, Al. Barseghian (*Ալ. Բարսեղեան*), is in black ink. The signature of the Secretary, S. Bek Hovsepian (*Ս. Բէկ Եովսեփեան*), is in violet ink.

47x78 mm

No. 42 (in violet ink)

JG collection

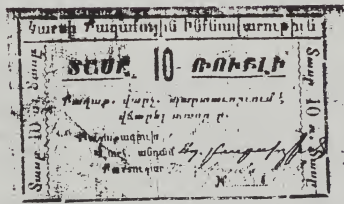


Fig. 2 10 ruble bank note of Kars

10 ruble bank note (Fig. 2)

All signatures are similar to those appearing on 5 ruble note described above, but in violet ink.

47x81 mm

No. 80 (in violet ink)

YN collection

Comments

- 1) The word "of the city" (*Բազմադր.[աւիւն]*) is abbreviated without a dot on the 5 ruble note; on the 10 ruble note it is abbreviated with a dot.
- 2) On the 5 ruble note the letter V of *Վարչութիւն* is a capital letter; on the 10 ruble note it is a lower case letter.
- 3) The word "ruble" is abbreviated to one letter "r." On the 5 ruble note it is a strong rr (*ռ.*); on the 10 ruble note this is a soft letter r. (*ր.*).
- 4) The 5 ruble specimen illustrated in *BNA*⁷ and Katsitadze⁸ is numbered 44, different from the note under discussion (No. 49).

Y. T. NERCESSIAN

⁷ *BNA*, pl. 92b.

⁸ Katsitadze, p. 10.

ARMENIAN NUMISMATIC LITERATURE

(cont. from p. 34)

շարքը կ'ընդգրկէ հետեւեալները: Տիգրան Ա, Տիգրան Բ, Արտաւազդ Բ, Արտաշէս Բ, Տիգրան Գ, Տիգրան Դ, Արտաւազդ Գ, Տիգրան Դ և Երատոյ, Արտաւազդ Դ և Տիգրան Ե: Երկրորդ գլխուն մէջ, Նկարագրութիւնը կը պարունակէ Հայ Արշակունեաց Վոյնոյն դրամը, կոխուած Ծ-Ք. 8-16 թթ. և Արշակի դրամը, կոխուած Ծ-Ք. 35 թ., ինչպէս նաև Մարկոս Անտոնիոսի, Ոկտաւիանոս Աւգոստոսի, Տիբերիոսի (Գերմանիկոս-Արտաշէս), Ներոնի, Տրայանոսի, Անտինինոս Պիոսի, Ղուկիոս Վերոսի, Մարկոս Արեղիոսի դրամները: Արտաշատ քաղաքի քաղկոսը կը դասաւորուի Կոմմոսոսի շրջանին մէջ: Պեղուած բազմաթիւ դրամագիւտներու մէջ գտնուած են Սասանեան դրամները Դ դարէն (Յազնկերտ Ա, 399-420) մինչև Ե դար (Արտաշիր Գ, 628-630) և վաղ բիւզանդական ոսկին ու արծաթէ դրամները 2 դարէն (Յուստինիանոս Ա, 527-565) մինչև Ե դար (Հերակլ, 610-641): Ըստ Մուղեանի, սասանեան դրամներու մի կարևոր մասը թողարկուած է Նախիջևանի և Դուրինի դրամահատարաններուն մէջ: Հնդինակը կը նկարագրէ արաբական դրամներու ծագումը, Հայաստանի մէջ թողարկուած Օմայեան և Աբբասեան հարստութեանց կողմէ և կը քննարկէ իսլամական դրամները հատնուած Հայաստան և Անգրիովկատ Բնուկթիւնները ցոյց կու տան որ Արմինիա, Առան, Բարդաա, երբեմն-երբեմն նոյնիսկ Մաադին արաբատառ անունները յիշատակուած են դրամներուն վրայ: Նկարագրուած են կորիկէ թագաւորին (ԺԱ դար) պղինձէ դրամը, մոնղոլ Աբաղա խանի դրամը (պարունակելով հայերէն արձանագրութիւն), Իւրաքանչիւր լեզուով տրուած շարահոսութեան կը հետեւի դրամները աղիւսակները, որոնք պատկերուած են տախակներուն մէջ:

9 PEUS, Busso. *Auktion; Katalog* 340. Frankfurt: 2 November 1994, pp 48-51, Nos. 444-464, pls. 19-20; 65-67, Nos. 709, 716, 717, 735-738, pls. 31, 32; 72, Nos. 819, 820, pls. 35, 36; 79-83, Nos. 923, 943, 963-965, 976-980, pls. 41-44; 99-101, Nos. 1230-1260, pls. 55, 56. In German and English.

The collection of Armenian numismatist Nicholas Jamgochian is catalogued for sale at auction, and a biography of Jamgochian is given. Description of the following Armenian coins and coins relating to Armenia are given: Arsames I (ca. 240 B.C.), a bronze with equestrian reverse; Xerxes (ca. 220 B.C. a bronze with Nike reverse; a bronze of Antiochus I (59-34 B.C.) with lion of Commagene; Mithridates II (34-20 B.C.), a bronze with club reverse; Antiochus IV (A.D. 38-72), a bronze with scorpion reverse; Tigranes II (95-56 B.C.), tetradrachms and a drachm displaying the Tyche on the reverse, bronze coins displaying Tyche, cornucopia, head of wheat, Nike; Artavasdes II (56-34 B.C.), a bronze with head of wheat reverse; Tigranes III (20-8 B.C.), a bronze with biga reverse; Tigranes IV (8-5 B.C.), bronze coins with elephant and Victory reverses; Roman coins relating to Armenia of the following rulers: Marcus Antonius (43-34 B.C.), Augustus (27 B.C. - A.D. 14), Nero (54-68), Trajan (98-118), Antoninus Pius (138-161), Marcus Aurelius (161-180), Lucius Verus (161-169) where coin designs depict Armenian tiara, Antonius and Cleopatra with Armenian tiara behind Antony's head; Armenian tiara and quiver and bow case, an Armenian soldier, Armenian kneeling down, Armenian king standing in front of the emperor, Armenia seated, with the legends ARMEN, ARMENIA CAPTA, ARMENIA DEVICTA, ARMENIACVS, and many others. Cilician Armenia, Levon I (1199-1218), double trams, coronation trams with two lions, trams, and a half tram; Hetoum I (1226-1271), Hetoum-Kaigobad a bilingual tram, Hetoum-Kaikhosrew bilingual trams, Hetoum-Zabel a tram and half tram, tanks, equestrian and regular kardezzes; Levon II (1270-1289), trams and a half tram; Hetoum II (1289-1306), a billon and kardezzes with king's bust facing and king seated; Smpad (1296-1298), a kardez; Levon III (1301-1307), takvorins; Oshin (1308-1320), a coronation tram, takvorin, and pogh; Gosdantin IV (1365-1373), a takvorin. The Greek legends and weights of all coins are published.

YTN

Յուզնակագրուած է հայ դրամագէտ Նիքոլայ Ժամկոչեանի ժողովածոն անուորդին մէջ վաճառուելու համար և տրուած Ժամկոչեանի կենսագրականը Տրուած են հետեւի հայկական դրամներու և Հայաստանի վերաբերեալ դրամներու նկարագրութիւնները: Արշամ Ա (չուրջ 240 Ն.Ք.), բրոնզ մը ձիավար պատկերատիպով կռնակին վրայ. Քսերքսէս (չուրջ 220 Ն.Ք.), Յաղթանակի պատկերատիպով կռնակին վրայ. Անդրիոքոս Դ-ի (59-34 Ն.Ք.) բրոնզ մը որու ետին կայ Կոմմագենէի առիւծը. Միհրդատ Բ (34-20 Ն.Ք.), բրոնզ մը մականի պատկերատիպով կռնակին վրայ. Անդրիոքոս Դ (Ծ.Ք. 38-72), բրոնզ մը կարիքի պատկերատիպով կռնակին վրայ. Տիգրան Բ (95-56 Ն.Ք.), չորեքդրամեաններ ու դրամ մը որոնց ետին պատկերուած է Բախտը, բրոնզէ դրամներ որոնց կռնակներուն վրայ պատկերուած է Բախտ, ամաթիղջիւր,

ցորենի հատիկ, Յաղթանակ, Արտաւազդ Բ (56-34 Ն.Ք.), բրոնզ մը Յորենի հատիկի պատկերատիրապով կոնակին վրայ: Տիգրան Գ (20-8 Ն.Ք.), բրոնզ մը որու կոնակին վրայ պատկերուած է երկձի մարտակարգ, Տիգրան Դ (8-5 Ն.Ք.), բրոնզէ դրամ մը որու ետին պատկերուած է Յաղթանակ Հայաստանի վերաբերեալ հետեւեալ զանակայններուն հոռոմեական դրամները: Մարկոս Անտոնիոս (43-34 Ն.Ք.), Ագոստոս (27 Ն.Ք.-Յ.Ք. 14), Ներոն (54-68), Տրայանոս (98-118), Անտոնինոս Պիոս (138-161), Մարկոս Աւրելիոս (161-180), Ղուկիոս վերոսոս (161-169), ուր դրամներուն վրայ պատկերուած են Հայկական խորը, Անտոնիոս և Կղոսպատրոս ունենալով հակական խորին պատկերը Անտոնիոսի գլխուն ետին, հայկական խորը աղեղի ու կապարնի հետ միասեղ, հայ զինուոր մը, ծնկալոգ հայ մը, հայ թագաւորը կապան կայսրին առջև, Հայաստան նստած ունենալով ARMEN, ARMENIA CAPTA, ARMENIA DEVICTA, ARMENIACVS և այլ խորագրութիւններ, Կիլիկեան Հայաստան, Լևոն Ա (1189-1218), երկդրամներ, երկու առիւծով օժման դրամներ, դրամներ ու կէս դրամ մը. Հեթում Ա (1226-1271), Հեթում-Քայսրպատի երկլեզուեան դրամ մը, Հեթում-Քայսրսորովի երկլեզուեան դրամներ, Հեթում-Ջալէլի դրամ մը, կէս դրամ մը, դանգեր, ձիալար և հասարակ քարտէզներ. Լևոն Բ (1270-1289), դրամներ ու կէս դրամ մը. Հեթում Բ (1289-1306), քիլոն մը և քարտէզներ թագաւորի հայող կիսանդրիով և թագաւորին նստած: Սմբատ (1296-1298), քարտէս մը. Լևոն Գ (1301-1307), թագաւորներ. Օշին (1308-1320), օժման դրամ մը, թագաւորին մը, ու փող մը: Կոստանդին Գ (1344-1363), թագաւորին մը. Հրատարակուած են լոնստաու խորագրութիւնները և բոլոր դրամներու կշիռները: ԵԹՆ

10 SARYAN, Levon A. Armenia Issues Six Aluminum Denominations for Circulation, by L. A. Saryan. *World Coin News*, Vol. 21 (20 June 1994), No. 13, pp. 14-15, illus. The small denomination coins of Armenia are described. In 1994 Armenia issued six aluminum coins for circulation: 10 luma, 20 luma, 50 luma, 1 dram, 3 dram, and 5 dram. The meaning of luma and dram is explained, the diameter and weight of each coin is given. YTN

Նկարագրուած են Հայաստանի մանր միաւոր դրամները 1994 թ. Հայաստան թողարկեց վեց ալումինիւմէ դրամներ՝ չրլանաուսթեան համար. 10 լումա, 20 լումա, 50 լումա, 1 դրամ, 3 դրամ և 5 դրամ: Բացատրուած է լումային ու դրամին նշանակութիւնը, տրուած է իւրաքանչիւր դրամին տրամադիւն ու կշիռը: ԵԹՆ

11 SARYAN, Levon A. Armenian Coin Corrections, by L. A. Saryan. *Armenian Mirror-Spectator*, Vol. LXII (21 May 1994), No. 46, p. 12.

In a letter the writer wishes to correct number of inaccuracies crept in an article concerning Armenian coinage, coat of arms, Cilician Armenian coins, Armenian church tokens, bank notes of 1919 and 1993. YTN

Նամակագիրը կը փափաքէ ուղղել յօդուածի մը մէջ մտած որոշ սխալները, գրուած՝ հայկական դրամներու, զինանշանի, Կիլիկեան Հայաստանի դրամներու, հայկական եկեղեցւոյ տոմսակներու, 1919 և 1993 թղթադրամներու մասին: ԵԹՆ

12 SARYAN, Levon A. A Medieval Coin from Dvin in Armenia, by Leon A. Saryan. *Journal of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society* (April 1994), No. 39, pp. 4-8, illus. PCNS Second Place 1994 Literary Award winner.

During his trip to Armenia Saryan finds a worn Islamic copper coin in Artaxata. A tentative attribution of the coin to Kizil Arslan (1186-1191) seemed plausible. YTN

Իր Հայաստան ճամբորդութեան ընթացքին՝ Սարեան կը գտնէ Արտաշատի մէջ մաշած իսլամական պղինձէ դրամ մը: Քիզիլ Արսլանի (1186-1191) փորձառական վերագրում մը հաւանական կը թուի: ԵԹՆ

13 SARYAN, Levon A. Some Ancient Copper Hoards of Tigranes II of Armenia, by Leon A. Saryan. *Centinel*, Vol. 42 (Spring 1994), No. 1, pp. 19-25, illus.

Saryan catalogues four small hoards of bronze coins attributed to Tigranes II. The reverse types are Tyche (16 pieces), Heracles (7), Nike (1), cornucopiae (5), palm-branch (3), Damascus (1), head of wheat (1), club (1), Commagene (1), unidentified (1). Metrological data for each coin is given. YTN

Մուցակագրուած են Տիգրան Բ-ի վերագրուած պղինձէ դրամներու չորս փոքր դրամագիւտեր Դրամներու ետին դրուագուած են Բախտ (16 դրամ), Վահագն (7), Յաղթանակ (11), ամառեղջիւր (5), արմաւենիի ճիւղ (3), Դամասկոս (1), Յորենի հատիկ (1), լախտ (1), Կոմմազենէ (1), անճանաչի (1) Տրուած են չափագիտական տուեալները: ԵԹՆ

ARMENIAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
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PUBLICATION TITLE	PRICE	Member PRICE
<i>Armenian Coin Hoards</i> , by Paul Z. Bedoukian. Los Angeles: Armenian Numismatic Society, <i>Special Publication</i> , No. 5, 1987, 64 pp., 6 pls., inclusive, card covers.....	\$008.00	\$006.50
<i>Armenian Coins and Their Values</i> , by Y. T. Nercessian. Los Angeles: Armenian Numismatic Society, <i>Special Publication</i> , No. 8, 1995, 256 pp., 48 pls., casebound.....	36.50	27.50
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<i>Armenian Numismatic Bibliography and Literature</i> , by Y. T. Nercessian. Los Angeles: Armenian Numismatic Society, <i>Special Publication</i> , No. 3, 1984, 729 pp., casebound.....	50.00	39.50
<i>Attribution and Dating of Armenian Bilingual Trams</i> , by Y. T. Nercessian. Los Angeles: Armenian Numismatic Society, <i>Special Publication</i> , No. 2, 1983, 36 pp., 12 pls., card covers.....	06.75	05.25
<i>Bank Notes of Armenia</i> , by Y. T. Nercessian. Los Angeles: Armenian Numismatic Society, <i>Special Publication</i> , No. 6, 1988, 224 pp., 192 pls., casebound.....	30.00	24.50
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<i>Coinage of Cilician Armenia</i> , by Paul Z. Bedoukian. Revised edition, Danbury, Connecticut: 1979, xxxie and 494 pp., 12 pls., casebound.....	SOLD OUT	SOLD OUT
<i>A Hoard of Copper Coins of Tigranes the Great and a Hoard of Artaxiad Coins</i> , by Paul Z. Bedoukian. Los Angeles: Armenian Numismatic Society, <i>Special Publication</i> , No. 7, 1991, 30 pp., 2 pls., card covers.....	05.50	04.50
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1995

Bulletin No. 17
Supplement C

ARTAXIAD COINS

Tigranes II The Great (95-55 B.C.)



378. Tetradrachm. Obv.: Bust of Tigranes draped r., wearing ornate five-pointed tiara. The tiara is adorned with an eight-pointed star flanked by two eagles back to back. Rev.: Tyche of Antioch, seated r. on a rock, holding a palm-branch in her r. hand; at her feet the river-god Orontes swimming r. To r. downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; to l. downward ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ. Monograms \ddagger under rock and Ω to r. of palm-branch. ACV-34, CAA-20, AR27, 15.16 g, VF \$795

379. Copper coin. Obv.: Bust of Tigranes. c/m Δ l. of tiara. Rev.: Tyche as above. To r. downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; to l. downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ/ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ. ACV-56, CAA-92, \AA 18, 3.51 gm. Ex Donabedian coll., VG \$30



379

380

380. Copper coin. Obv.: Bust of Tigranes. Rev.: Tyche as above. To r. downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; to l. downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ/ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ. ACV-49, CAA-93, \AA 20, 6.47 gm. Nice black patina. VF \$110

381. Copper coin. Obv.: Bust of Tigranes. Rev.: Tyche as above. To r. downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; to l. downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ/ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ. Very attractive coin, \AA 18, 6.28 g., ACV-49, CAA-94, VF+ \$195



381

382

382. Copper coin. Obv.: Bust of Tigranes. Rev.: Bearded nude Heracles (Vahagn) standing l., r. arm folded holding lion's skin and l. hand leaning on club. Field/letters T/A. To r. downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; to l. downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ/ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ. ACV-65, CAA-101, \AA 17, 5.81 g., -VF \$80

383. Copper coin. As before (Vahagn). ACV-66, CAA-101, \AA 16, 4.32 g., -VF \$80



383

384

384. Copper coin. Obv.: Bust of Tigranes. Rev.: Cornucopia with upper half to l. In l. and r. field bunch of grapes. To r. downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; to l. downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ/ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ. ACV-95, CAA-105, \AA 16, 4.74 g., VF/-F \$75

385. Copper coin. Obv.: Bust of Tigranes. Comet star on tiara. X c/m in a square punch l. of tiara. Rev.: Nike advancing l. with outstretched l. hand holding wreath and r. hand extending downward. To r. downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; to l. downward ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ. Letters $\Delta\Gamma$ l. of Nike. \AA 16, 4.46 g. ACV-79, CAA-116V, \AA 16, 4.56g., Ex Donabedian coll., VG+ \$45



385

386

Artavasdes II (56-34 B.C.)

386. Copper coin. Obv.: Bust of Artavasdes r., wearing ear-rings and five-pointed Armenian tiara. Rev.: Nike advancing l. Holding crown in extended r. hand. Left hand resting on hips. To r. downward BACIAEΩC; to l. downward BACIAEΩN/APTA-YAZΔOY. Very attractive, nice patina. ACV-128, CAA-132, AE19, 5.10 g, Ex Donabedian coll., F \$300

**Commagene, Antiochus IV (A.D. 38-72)**

387. Copper coin. Obv.: Bust of Antiochus r., beardless, diademed. Border of dots. CW BΑΣΙΛ. ΜΕΓ. ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΣ. ΕΙΠΙ. Rev.: Capricorn r. above a star, beneath an anchor. CW ΚΟΜΜΑΓΗΝΩΝ. All within laurel wreath. Border of dots. ACV-205, BMC-11, RPC 3855, AE23, 6.99 g., VF \$175

**Al Mansur (136-158 A.H./A.D. 754-775)**

388. Abbasid silver dirham. Obv.: Three line religious writings and circular inscription. Rev.: Three line religious writings and circular inscription includes "struck in Armīniyah, in the year 153." Extremely attractive, nice color. AR26, 2.93 g., BMC Vol. I, p. 41, No. 30V., V. VF+ \$200

CILICIAN ARMENIAN COINS**Levon I (1198-1219)**

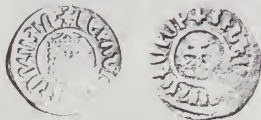
389. Tram. Obv.: King seated on throne ornamented with lions, wearing crown and royal mantle on his shoulders. He holds a cross with his r. hand and fleur-de-lis in his l. hand. His feet rest on a foot stool. ՀԵՒՆ ԹԱԳԱՒՈՐ ՀԱՅԻՈՑ. Rev.: Long cross between two lions rampant regardant. ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԵՐ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՑ. AR22, 2.90 g., ACV-286V, CCA-236, EF \$75



389

390

390. Tram. Obv.: King seated as before. ՀԵՒՆ ԹԱԳԱՒՈՐ ՀԱՅԻՈՑ. Rev.: Long cross between two lions rampant regardant. ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԵՐ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՑ. AR21, 2.90 g., ACV-294V, CCA-546, -VF \$30



391. Tank. Obv.: Bearded leonine head of king facing, wearing crown with six dots. ՀԵՒՆ ԹԱԳԱՒՈՐ ՀԱՅԻՈՑ. Rev.: Patriarchal cross with two stars in field. ԺԻՆԵԱՆ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔ ԱՅՍԻ (AYAS mint), AE28, 6.51 g., ACV-313V, F+ \$60



392. Tank. Obv.: Bearded leonine head of king facing, wearing crown with six dots. ՀԵՒՆ ԹԱԳԱՒՈՐ ՀԱՅԻՈՑ. Rev.: Patriarchal cross with two stars in field. ԺԻՆԵԱՆ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔ ԱՅՍԻ (AYAS mint), AE28, 6.51 g., ACV-313V, CCA-753, F \$25

**Hetoum I (1226-1270)**

393. Bilingual tram. Hetoum-Kaikhusrew. Obv.: King on horseback r., holding scepter with r. hand.

Cross in l. field above the horse. Crescent in r. field above horse, cross in l. field above horse. +ՀԵԹՈՒՄ ԹԱԳԱՒՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ. Rev.: Arabic inscription in four lines, A.H. 641, AR24, 2.78 g., ACV-326, CCA-822, VF+ \$200

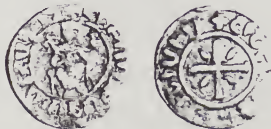
394. Hetoum-Zabel Tram. Obv.: On the l. queen to r., facing; on the r. Hetoum to l., facing. Both crowned, wearing royal vestments and holding a long cross which has a star at the lower part. +ԱՐՈՂՈՒԹ ԻԻՆՆ ԱՅ Ե. Rev.: Lion to r., crowned and holding a cross with l. paw. +ՀԵԹՈՒՄ ԹԱԳԱՒՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ. AR22, 3.07 g., ACV-332V, CCA-846, -EF \$100



395. Hetoum-Zabel Tram. Obv.: As before but dot on cross. +ԱՐՈՂՈՒԹ ԻԻՆՆ ԱՅ Ե. Rev.: Lion to r., crowned and there is a cross behind him. +ՀԵԹՈՒՄ ԹԱԳԱՒՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ. AR21, 2.95 g., ACV-335V, CCA-911, VF+ \$60



396. Hetoum-Zabel Tram. Obv.: As before but t dot on cross. +ԱՐՈՂՈՒԹ ԻԻՆՆ ԱՅ Ե. Rev.: Lion to r., crowned and there is a cross behind him. +ՀԵԹՈՒՄ ԹԱԳԱՒՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ. AR21, 2.91 g., ACV-337V, CCA-1068, VF+/-VF \$40



397. Tank. Obv.: King seated on throne adorned with lions. He holds the globus cruciger in his l. hand and in his r. a fleur-de-lis extending over his r. shoulder. +ՀԵԹՈՒՄ ԹԱԳԱՒՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ. Rev.: Potent cross with four lines in four quadrants. +ԾԻՆԵԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔՆ Ի ՍԽՍ. AE29, 7.73g, ACV-353, CCA-1341, F+ \$35

Levon II (1270-1289), silver coins

398. Tram. Obv.: King on horseback to r., holding reins with l. hand, and with r. a royal staff extending over his r. shoulder. Field mark T r. of king's head. +ԱՆՈՐ ԹԱԳԱՒՈՐ ԱՍԵՆԱՅՆ ՀԱՅ. Rev.: Crowned lion to l. with a cross behind him with two bars. +ԾԻՆԵԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔՆ Ի ՍԽՍ. AR21, 2.00 g, ACV-369V, CCA-1463, F+ \$35

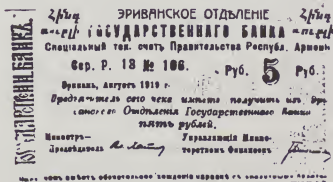


399. Tram. Obv.: King on horseback to r.as before. +ԱՆՈՐ ԹԱԳԱՒՈՐ ԱՍԵՆԱՅՆ Հ. Rev.: Crowned lion to l. as before. +ԾԻՆԵԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔՆ Ի ՍԽՍ. AR22, 2.64 g, ACV-369V, CCA-1477, VF+ \$70



400. Tram. Obv.: King on horseback to r.as before. +ԱՆՈՐ ԹԱԳԱՒՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ. Rev.: Crowned lion to r. with a cross behind him with two bars. +ԾԻՆԵԱԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔՆ Ի ՍԽՍ (AYAS). AR21, 2.91 g, ACV-377V, ANJ-IV, No. 3, VF \$100

BANK NOTE Republic of Armenia (1918-1920)



401. Republic of Armenia (1919), 5 rubles, light grey. Ser. P 13, No. 106. BNA III.15.b, Pick S659, 107 x 64 mm. UNC \$40

BOOKS

H40. **Armenian History of Aintab** — Պատմություն Այնտափի Հայոց, Vol. III, 1200 pp, 580 illus., hard bound \$57

M57. **Documents of Armenian Architecture**, 27x27 cm, text in Italian, English, and Armenian. No. 22. **Makaravank'**, 1994, 64 pp., more than 50 illus. soft cover \$30
Previous issues: Nos. 1 \$30, 2 \$30, 3 \$30, 4 \$30, 5 \$30, 6 \$30, 7 \$30, 8 h/c \$80, 9 \$30, 10 \$30, 11 \$30, 12 \$40, 13 \$30, 14 \$30, 15 \$30, 16 \$30, 17 \$30, 18 \$35, 19 \$35, 20 \$35, 21 \$40. Complete set 1-22 \$725. Black box (can house 10 books) \$10.

M58. COLLON, D., *Near Eastern Seals*, 1990, 64 pp., 50 illus., card covers \$5

M59. JONES, M., *Fake? The Art of Deception*, 1990, 312 pp., 130 color and 185 b/w illus., card covers \$10

M60. OGDEN, J., *Ancient Jewelry*, 1992, 64 pp., 40 illus., card covers \$5

M61. RAND, H., *Arshile Gorky; the Implications of Symbols*, 1980, 270 pp., 15 color pls., 147 b/w illus., card covers \$6

N32. BMC, *Catalogue of Greek Coins in the British Museum; Seleucid Kings of Syria*. 1983 reprint, 126 pp., 28 pls., Includes a section on Armenian coins. cloth. ArmNS. \$30

N33. BURNETT, A., *Coins*. 1990, 64 pp., 44 illus., card covers. \$5

N34. YEOMAN, R. S., *Moneys of the Bible*. 1982, 64 pp., illus., card covers. ArmNS. \$8

SP8. NERCESSIAN, Y. T. *Armenian Coins and Their Values* (ACV). Los Angeles, 1995, 255 pp, 48 pls, many unpublished coins. casebound \$36.50

P5. **Bank Note Reporter**, Vol. 22 (July 1994), No. 7. Includes Dr. Levon A. Saryan's article on "Armenia Issuing Currency Once Again," illus. partial color illustration on 1st page (shipping \$1). ArmNS \$3

P6. **Keghouni**, Armenian illustrated review dedicated to the bicentenary of the death of the Ven. Abbot Mekhitar, 1749-1949. Venice, 1950, 116 p., 30x40 cm (12"x16"), used, c/cov. HV \$30

FREE: Gift when purchasing book. Three colored postcards (1. "Ararat Sunset" by Martiros Sarian; 2. "Gjadjour" by Minas Avetisyan; "Monastery of Kecharis" photo by P. Poghosian) and one book on *N.C.I. Grading Guide* (on US coins) by J. L. Halperin 154 pp., casebound. PLEASE MENTION.

ARMENIAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

8511 Beverly Park Place
Pico Rivera, CA 90660-1920

MEETING NOTICE

Date: Sept. 15, 1995, 8:00 P.M., Friday Evening
Place: Holy cross Armenian Apostolic Cathedral Sunday School Room (near the Office, across Cathedral)
900 W. Lincoln Avenue
Montebello, CA 90640
Phone: 310/695-0380
Subject: Slide-illustrated lecture and exhibit on the "Coinage of the Artaxiad Dynasty of Armenia"
Note: There will be a free printed handout on Artaxiad coin rarity.

ARMENIAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

8511 Beverly Park Place
Pico Rivera, CA 90660-1920

ANNOUNCEMENT

Armenian Numismatic Journal, Series I, Vol. XXI (December 1995), No. 4, will be dedicated to the silver coins of King Smpad of Cilician Armenia. In addition to other papers, we are planning to prepare an "Inventory of Smpad's Trams." If you have one or more coronation trams, regular trams, or half trams, we would like to receive the following information:

1. Weight
2. CCA or SNS (p. 82) catalogue number.
3. Aluminum foil rubbing if it can be provided.
4. Source of purchase (optional) would eliminate duplicate listing since we intend to review all auction catalogues and merge with CCA and SNS catalogues.
5. Reverse cross patterns, please match with one of the crosses displayed in CCA or SNS or draw a sketch.
6. Do you wish your name to be listed? Otherwise it will be indicated as NW.

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Series I

Volume XXI, No. 3

September 1995

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ARMENIAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL

Series I

Vol. XXI, No. 3

September 1995

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3. Aluminum foil rubbing if it can be provided, if not obverse/reverse inscription and a sketch of the reverse cross. Source of purchase (optional) would eliminate duplicate listing.
5. Do you wish your name to be listed? Otherwise it will be indicated as NW.

More Comments on

ARMENIAN COINS AND THEIR VALUES

This beautifully bound and printed book is a national treasure, and should be in every Armenian home and coin collector and dealer.

Luther Eskijian, President
Armenian Numismatic Society

The book is great! It will be the standard reference! I know I will need more!

F. J. Rath
Youngstown, NY

It is a much needed addition to our Armenian coinage section. We will add it to our collection so members can borrow it for their research.

Lynn Chen, ANA Librarian
Colorado Springs, CO

Հետաքրքրութեամբ, յափշտակութեամբ և սորվելու միտումով սկսայ կարդալ ձեր գործը որ հպարտութիւն կը պատճառէ զիս Օր մը անպայման կը հանդիպիմ ձեր մօտ:

Chahé Aajamian
Fresno, CA

Armenian Coins and Their Values is reviewed by the following:

ESKIJIAN, Luther. Book Review, by Luther Eskijian. *Armenian Life Weekly*, Vol. X (14-19 June 1995), No. 37, p. 25; Asbarez, English section, Vol. 87 (Saturday, 17 June 1995), No. 10,029, p. 5; *Armenian Reporter Int'l*, Vol. XXVIII (24 June 1995), No. 38, pp. 4, 24.
SARYAN, Levon A. New Reference on Armenian Coins, by LAS. *Armenian-Mirror Spectator*, Vol. LXIV (22 April 1995), No. 41 (3383), pp. 15 and 16; *Armenian Reporter Int'l*, Vol. XXVIII (15 April 1995), No. 28, p. ; *Armenian Weekly*, Vol. LXV (22 April 1995), No. 16 (29704), p. 9; New Reference Released, *World Coin News*, Vol. XXII (19 June 1995), p. 8.

ARMENIAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL is the quarterly publication of Armenian Numismatic Society, an educational, non-profit organization. Editor, Y. T. Nercessian, 8511 Beverly Park Place, Pico Rivera, California 90660-1920, U. S. A. Associate Editor, W. Gewenian, Corresponding Editors, Levon A. Saryan (Greenfield, WI) and Henry Sarkissian (Yerevan). Non-member subscriptions (individuals and institutions) \$12.50 per year. Back issues available. **ISSN 0884-0180**.

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900 W. Lincoln Avenue
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Phone: 310/695-0380
Subject: Slide-illustrated lecture and exhibit on the "Coinage of the Artaxiad Dynasty of Armenia"

LETTERS

Thank you very much for the offprint of your article on the bronzes of Tigranes II. ... The overstrike information in your article was very interesting. Do you think Aradus served as a mint for Tigranes, or were Aradian bronzes the most commonly circulating in the Antioch area?

Regarding the denominations of the Tigranes bronzes, I suspect that each type was employed for one denomination, i.e. the Tyche types are all one denomination, the Heracles, Nike, and palm branch types are probably all another denomination, and the cornucopia and wheat ear types are yet a third denomination. It is true that a few of the weights appear fall into the range of other denominations, but your figures look like normal weight distributions to me. There are always a few "outliers" that fall outside the expected weight range. The weight of bronze coinage was not carefully controlled because of its token character, and the practice of overstriking probably added to the irregularity. It is hard for me to imagine that every single small daily transaction involved the use of scales to determine the value of the bronze coinage involved. On the contrary, I suspect that users associated certain types and modules with certain values and that these coins were accepted at face value, not discounted or overvalued on the basis of their weights.

I am involved in studies of both Seleucid and Ptolemaic bronzes right now. It may interest you to know that my colleagues and I have found several indicators that suggest that the chalkos was a very small coin, c. 2 grams or less in weight, at least in the third century. of course we are not entirely sure of this hypothesis yet, nor can we be certain that the values remained stable until the first century. If they did, however, your Armenian bronzes would have the following probable values:

6.3-8.0 gm.	oktachalkon = silver obol
3.9-5.1 gm.	tetrachalkon = silver hemiobol
2.8-3.6 gm.	dichalkon = silver tetartemorion
1.0-1.5 gm.	chalkos = silver hemitartemorion

Thank you again for sharing this interesting article with me.

Catharine C. Lorber
Woodland Hills, CA

Do you know anyone who collects Armenian charity raffle ticket stubs? I would be very happy to trade stubs one for one with anyone who is interested.

Levon A. Saryan
Greenfield, WI

LATEST NEWS

Dr. Levon A. Saryan lectured on "A Survey of the Coinage of Cilician Armenia" at a meeting of Women in Numismatics held in conjunction with the Central States Numismatic Society convention in Milwaukee, WI, Saturday, April 29, 1995, 8:00 A.M.

Mr. Jack Guevrekian lectured on "Cilician Armenian Fortifications & Coins" at a meeting of New York chapter of Armenian Numismatic Society, held in conjunction with New York International Numismatic Convention in New York City, Saturday, May 6, 1995, 11:00 A.M.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF LEVON III TAKVORINS

By Y. T. Nercessian

A. Object

To determine the specific gravity of King Levon III takvorins. Specific gravity determination of a silver coin can be accomplished by the well-known method of Archimedes.¹ Because of the inherent nature of the experiment, readings are approximate and subject to error for various reasons.

B. Procedure

1. The balance used to make the determination is equipped with magnetic damping (Ohaus, Florham Park, NJ, Cent-O-gram, capacity 311 g., sensitivity 0.01 g.).² Before each reading is taken the instrument needs to be re-zeroed; if not the balance should be zeroed by turning the adjustment knob. Furthermore, the results are not very precise.
2. The water was pure and distilled. The hanger suspended in distilled water was very fine and the suspensin wire was short. Coins were clean and free from grease.
3. Readings, obtained on July 28, 1994, are approximate and the third decimal figure only can be estimated. During calculation of specific gravity, readings are rounded to the second decimal figure.

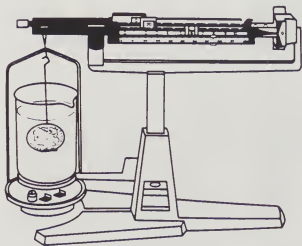


Fig. 1. Weight of coin in air

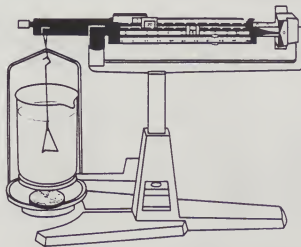


Fig. 2 Weight of coin in water

C. Method of validation

Every measurement system has a built-in error. In order to determine the limits of error in our experimentation, three U.S. silver dimes (10 cent-piece) were tested. The advantage of these coins is that they have a known 2.50 grams weight (uncirculated),

¹ E. R. Caley, "Estimation of Composition of Ancient Metal Objects. Utility of Specific Gravity Measurements," *Analytical Chemistry*, Vol. XXIV (1952), pp. 676-681.

² *Ohaus Specific Gravity Handbook* (Florham Park, NJ, 1975), 16 pp.

10.31 specific gravity (90% silver).³ We can compare our measurements and computations with this known figure. The results of tests conducted on these "control" coins are given in Table I.

S.G.

D. Sample computations

1. Specific gravity

W_1 = Weight of coin in air (Fig. 1)

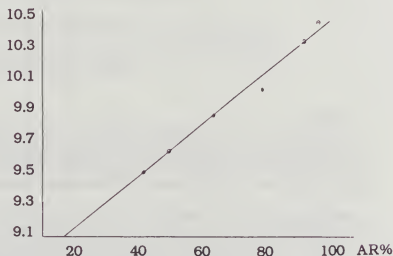
W_2 = Weight of coin in water (Fig. 2)

SG = Specific gravity⁴

$$\begin{aligned} SG &= W_1 + (W_1 - W_2) \\ &= 2.600 + (2.600 - 2.345) \\ &= 2.600 + 0.255 \\ &= 10.20 \end{aligned}$$

SG of 10.20 from Graph 1
= 85%, 7% less than 92%

Error of SG
= 10.31 (92%) - 10.20 (85%) = 0.11 or 7%



Graph 1. Silver content of coins

2. Average silver content or specific gravity

Add all specific gravity results (SG, %AR) and divide each sum by 109.

3. Average deviation

Negative deviation. Subtract from each coin SG the average SG. Add all negative differences. Divide this sum by the total number of coins with an SG less than the average SG.

Positive deviation. Subtract from each coin SG the average SG. Add all negative differences. Add all positive differences. Divide this sum by the total number of coins with an SG greater than the average SG.

Table I. Specific gravity data comparison standard

Coin	W_1	W_2	SG	Standard SG	Error SG	%AR	±%Error
US 1964 dime	2.600	2.345	10.20	10.31	-0.11	85	-7
US 1944 dime	2.420	2.185	10.29	10.31	-0.01	91.2	-0.8
US 1943 dime	2.440	2.205	10.38	10.31	+0.07	96.2	+4.2

E. Sources of Error

1. The densities of silver and copper are very close to each other (10.49 and 8.96).
2. Coins typically contain metals other than silver and copper (for example silicon, chlorine, and lead). The calculation assumes that the alloy composition consists of only silver and copper.
3. Silver coins, such as King Levon III takvorins, when buried for several centuries are subject to corrosion, expansion, leaching, and other chemical changes which

³ *ibid.*; also R. S. Yeoman, *A Guide Book of United States Coins*, 36th edition (Racine, WI, 1983), pp. 110 and 112.

⁴ *ibid.* and Caley.

may affect the specific gravity and make calculations of silver content less accurate.

4. The specific gravity accuracy is greater when the silver content is very high. The result may be unsatisfactory when the silver content is very low as is the case for Armenian takvorins.
5. Finally, the reader should keep in mind that the system has a certain amount of built-in error which in the worst case could be as high as 11% (see below, section F). Regardless of this shortcoming, the figures obtained should give a general idea about the specific gravity and silver content of Levon III takvorins.

F. Measured data and calculated results

Based on the results of Table I, the range of silver varies from -7% to +4.2%, or a total maximum range of 11.2%. This is the accuracy of our measurement system.

Levon III takvorins, catalogued recently by Y. T. Nercessian,⁵ were subjected to the specific gravity test; and data pertaining to these 109 coins are published in Table II. The coin numbers correspond to those in the original article.

Table II. Specific gravity data of Levon III takvorins

No	Bed No	W ₁	W ₂	SG	%AR
001	1734	2.595	2.320	9.61	48.5
002	1734	2.575	2.305	9.53	43.5
003	1734	2.515	2.260	9.86	64
004	1734	2.525	2.265	9.71	54.8
005	1734	2.500	2.220	9.61	48.5
006	1734	2.630	2.360	9.74	56.5
007	1734	2.450	2.190	9.42	36.8
008	1734	2.420	2.165	9.49	41
009	1734	2.590	2.320	9.59	47.5
010	1736V	1.970	1.760	9.38	34.5
011	1736	2.560	2.300	9.84	62.6
012	1736	2.510	2.245	9.47	40
013	1736V	2.635	2.365	9.76	57.6
014	1736V	2.525	2.265	9.71	54.8
015	1739	2.550	2.280	9.44	38
016	1740	2.690	2.410	9.60	48
017	1740	2.635	2.366	9.79	59.5
018	1740	2.450	2.190	9.42	36.8
019	1740	2.560	2.296	9.70	54
020	1740	2.470	2.210	9.50	41.5
021	1740	2.465	2.210	9.67	52.5
022	1740	2.448	2.185	9.67	52.5
023	1741	2.415	2.165	9.66	51.7
024	1741	2.566	2.300	9.65	51
025	1741	2.560	2.295	9.67	52.5
026	1741	2.275	2.040	9.68	52.7
027	1741	2.350	2.110	9.79	59.5
028	1741	2.480	2.215	9.36	33
029	1741	2.520	2.250	9.33	31
030	1741	2.560	2.300	9.85	63.4

⁵ Y. T. Nercessian, "A Hoard of Levon III Takvorins," *Armenian Numismatic Journal*, Series I, Vol. XVIII (March 1992), No. 1, pp. 3-14, pl. I.

No	Bed No	W ₁	W ₂	SG	%AR
031	1741	2.420	2.165	9.49	41
032	1741	2.405	2.160	9.81	61
033	1743	2.430	2.180	9.72	55.4
034	1743	2.380	2.125	9.33	31
035	1743	2.405	2.160	9.81	61
036	1743	2.552	2.292	9.81	61
037	1744	2.435	2.175	9.37	33.5
038	1745	2.635	2.360	9.58	46.5
039	1745	2.480	2.220	9.54	44.3
040	1745	2.430	2.180	9.72	55.4
041	1745	2.460	2.210	9.84	62.6
042	1745V	2.405	2.155	9.62	49
043	1747a	2.410	2.164	9.80	60.2
044	1747a	2.720	2.430	9.38	34.5
045	1749V	2.325	2.085	9.68	52
046	1758	2.480	2.225	9.72	55.4
047	1758a	2.280	2.045	9.70	54
048	1759a	2.430	2.180	9.72	55.4
049	1763	2.640	2.365	9.60	48
050	1763	2.628	2.354	9.59	47.5
051	1763	2.355	2.105	9.42	36.8
052	1763	2.475	2.223	9.82	61.5
053	1763	2.180	1.950	9.48	40.3
054	1763	2.465	2.205	9.48	40.3
055	1763	1.895	1.690	9.24	25.6
056	1763	1.745	1.565	9.69	53.5
057	1763	1.780	1.595	9.62	49
058	1763V	2.800	2.510	9.66	51.7
059	1763V	2.525	2.255	9.35	32.5
060	1766V	2.483	2.230	9.81	61
061	1766V	2.445	2.185	9.40	35.5
062	1768	2.050	1.835	9.53	43.5
063	1769V	2.174	1.957	9.49	41
064	1772a	2.205	1.972	9.46	39.2
065	1774V	2.365	2.120	9.61	48.5
066	1775a	2.490	2.235	9.76	57.6
067	1775a	2.595	2.330	9.79	59.5
068	1775a	2.560	2.300	9.85	63.4
069	1775b	2.505	2.250	9.82	61.5
070	1777	2.560	2.290	9.48	40.3
071	1777	2.520	2.260	9.69	53.5
072	1777	2.505	2.250	9.82	61.5
073	1777	2.492	2.238	9.81	61
074	1777	2.445	2.185	9.40	35.5
075	1777	2.500	2.245	9.80	60.2
076	1778	2.555	2.290	9.64	50.5
077	1778	2.570	2.300	9.52	42.8
078	1778	2.475	2.220	9.70	54
079	1778	2.375	2.130	9.69	53.5
080	1778aV	2.490	2.230	9.58	46.5
081	1779	2.525	2.262	9.60	48
082	1779	2.445	2.195	9.78	59
083	1780V	2.415	2.170	9.86	64
084	1789V	2.545	2.270	9.25	26.5
085	1789V	2.655	2.370	9.31	30.5

No	Bed No	W ₁	W ₂	SG	%AR
086	1789V	2.590	2.320	9.59	47.5
087	1789V	2.620	2.345	9.53	43.5
088	1790b	2.275	2.040	9.68	52.7
089	1791V	2.480	2.226	9.76	57.6
090	1791V	2.475	2.220	9.70	54
091	1791V	2.520	2.260	9.69	53.5
092	1791V	2.515	2.250	9.49	41
093	1793V	2.490	2.230	9.58	46.5
094	1793V	2.565	2.300	9.68	52.7
095	1794V	2.560	2.295	9.66	51.7
096	1794V	2.515	2.255	9.67	52.5
097	1794V	2.500	2.245	9.80	60.2
098	1794V	2.445	2.190	9.59	47.5
099	1795V	2.455	2.200	9.63	49.7
100	1795V	2.560	2.295	9.66	51.7
101	1795V	2.675	2.400	9.73	56
102	1796V	2.675	2.400	9.73	56
103	1796aV	2.315	2.075	9.65	51
104	1796b	2.542	2.275	9.52	43
105	1800	2.510	2.245	9.47	40
106	1800a	2.455	2.205	9.82	61.5
107	1800b	2.445	2.190	9.59	47.5
108	1800b	2.405	2.155	9.62	49
109	1800b	2.390	2.135	9.37	33.5

Reviewing the information tabulated above (Table II), there appears to be a wide range of silver content fluctuation from 25.6% (SG 9.24) minimum to 64% (SG 9.86) maximum, having 49.23% (SG 9.62) as the average value, -0.147 (-8.68%) and +0.118 (+7.04%) as the average deviation for 109 coins.

G. Discussion and conclusion

Specific gravity determination was also conducted on a Levon III takvorin which had been chemically analyzed using SEM-EDS.⁶ Using the method described the specific gravity was 9.72 or 55.2% silver content, whereas the SEM-EDS (scanning electron microscopy with energy dispersive X-ray spectrometry) reading for the same coin was 93.1/94.2% silver content. The discrepancy of 38% can be explained by selective enrichment of the silver surface with preferential loss of copper after cleaning.

It is worth noting that the information presented here does not contradict and is in total agreement with the silver content determinations by specific gravity that P. Z. Bedoukian⁷ has noted for the silver coins of Levon III. Bedoukian conducted specific gravity tests with a similar method. He experimented with three takvorins of Levon III and obtained 50, 52, and 56 percent result.

If the edges of several coins are scraped and chemically analyzed using SEM-EDS method, a more reliable and detailed result will be obtained, and the metallurgy of Armenian coins will be known with certainty. Eventually, this procedure should be utilized to analyze all Cilician Armenian coins. This should be a promising and challenging project for the future.

⁶ Y. T. Nercessian, "Copper-Surfaced Armenian Coins," *Armenian Numismatic Journal*, Series I, Vol. XX (September 1994), No. 3, pp. 53-61, pl. VII.

⁷ P. Z. Bedoukian, *Coinage of Cilician Armenia* (New York, 1962), p. 91, 111.

OUTLINE: COINS AND BANK NOTES OF THIRD ARMENIAN REPUBLIC

Lecture by Y. T. Nercessian (3-11-1995)

<i>Denomination</i>	<i>Metal</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Diameter</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Obverse</i>	<i>Reverse</i>	
10 Lumas	Aluminum	1994	16 mm	0.60 g.	Coat of arms and ARMENIA (ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆ) in Armenian	Value, denomination (in Armenian), and date	
20 Lumas	"	1994	18 mm	0.75 g.	"	"	
50 Lumas	"	1994	20 mm	0.93 g.	"	"	
1 Dram	"	1994	22 mm	1.45 g.	"	As above, but all enclosed by a wreath with berries	
3 Drams	"	1994	24 mm	1.64 g.	"	"	
5 Drams	"	1994	25.5 mm	1.98 g.	"	"	
10 Drams	"	1994	27.5 mm	2.28 g.	"	"	
<i>Denominat'n</i>	<i>Serial</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Obverse</i>	<i>Signature Bank President</i>	<i>Signature Finance Minister</i>	<i>Reverse</i>
10 Drams Issued by AR bank	4U	1993	61x124 mm	David of Sassan statue, Yerevan railroad station, value, denom. in Arm.	Isahak Isahakian	Janik Janoian	Mt. Ararat, value, denom. in Armenian
25 Drams	4U	1993	61x124 mm	Erebuni cuneiform inscription and fresco, value, denom. in Arm.	"	Levon Barkhudarian	Ornament, value, denom. in Armenian
50 Drams	4U	1993	61x124 mm	State Museum of Armenian History, value, denom. in Arm.	"	"	Govern. bldg., value, denom. in Armenian
100 Drams	4U	1993	64x134 mm	Mt. Ararat, Zvartnots church, value, denom. in Arm.	"	"	Spendiar, opera theater, value, denom. in Arm
200 Drams	4U	1993	64x134 mm	St. Hripsime church, value, denomination in Armenian	"	"	Ornament, value, denom. in Armenian
500 Drams	2U	1993	64x135 mm	Obverse of Tigranes II coin, Mt. Ararat, value, denom. in Arm.	"	"	Manuscript, feather, value, denom. in Arm
1000 Drams Issued by AR Central bank	4U	1994	67x144 mm	St. Mesrop Mashtots, Matenadaran bldg., value, denom. in Arm.	Bagrat Asatryan	"	Aghuti 7th c., monum., value, denom. in Arm.

PROVENANCE OF THE 1873 SIBILIAN HOARD OF LEVON I TRAMS

In the early 1870s, a hoard of over 500 silver trams of Levon I of Cilician Armenia (1198-1219) was discovered in western Asia Minor. The find was reported by nineteenth century Armenian numismatic scholar Mekhitarist Father Clement Sibilian.¹ This may well be the first Armenian coin hoard discussed in the literature, and is certainly one of few for which a find spot distant from Cilicia proper is attested. Sibilian studied the hoard very carefully shortly after its discovery and summarized his observations in letters to a colleague. Today, about half of the hoard coins (circa 232 pieces) are preserved in the Mekhitarist Museum of Venice,² probably 30 pieces repose in the Mekhitarist Museum in Vienna, and 50 pieces are possibly in the Istanbul Museum. This brief article discusses the provenance of this hoard and attempts to clarify some confusion that has arisen regarding the find spot.

Father Sibilian, of the Vienna Mekhitarist Congregation, is credited with the foundation of the classification of Cilician Armenian coins. Unfortunately, in 1870 his personal diary was lost in one of the many fires which struck Constantinople. We have only a few of his numismatic writings at our disposal: some early articles,³ his book, *Classification of Roupenian Coins*, completed in 1876 and published posthumously by

¹ Fr. Clement Sibilian, *Classification of Roupenian Coins* (Vienna, 1892), pp. 10-11 (in Armenian).

² Paul Z. Bedoukian (*Armenian Coin Hoards* (Los Angeles, 1987), pp. 32-33) provides a summary listing of the inscription varieties of 232 trams in the Venice collection identified from this hoard. In 1958, while he was visiting the Museum of San Lazzaro in Venice and making impressions of their numismatic collection for his book, Bedoukian noticed that practically all of their Levon I trams had "a uniform dull grey color indicating that they belonged to one group."

Several years previously, numismatist Berj Garabetian had extensively studied and classified the Venice collection (see "The Ancient Armenian Coin Collection of the San Lazzaro Museum of the Venice Mekhitarist Order: Roupenian Coins," *Bazmavep* (1952), Nos. 7-9, pp. 158-159 (in Armenian, and come to the same conclusion:

"The collection possess 284 two-lion trams, 46 of which are duplicates. They are divided into 24 groups, 14 subgroups, and 136 varieties. The majority of the coins belong to that coin hoard about which Fr. Sibilian gave only a very brief description. This largest hoard of Armenian coins of its day discovered in Asia Minor was thought to be lost, since there is no mention of it either in *General List* of the Vienna Mekhitarist Museum or in Basmadjian's book, *General Armenian Numismatics*. In an article written in June of 1951 published in *Hask* (February 1952, p. 51) I raised the following question: 'Which were the 500 silver trams of Levon the Great belonging to the hoard discovered along the route of the railway under construction from Izmit to Ankara, of which there were 14 principal varieties, and where are the coins today?'

Within a few months we received the answer to the above question. Last year, as I was studying the two-lion trams of Levon the Great in San Lazzaro, I had a surprising premonition which I kept repeating to the monk who was assisting me: 'These coins do not appear to be a collection that was accumulated one by one. They have the appearance of coins from a hoard.' I must have spoken so much about the possibility of a hoard that to satisfy my curiosity His Grace Father Hmayag Vartabed Gedikian decided to open the Alishan archive. After a search of many days, we found all of those documents which proved our suspicion that the majority of these trams belonged to the important Izmit-Ankara hoard. In the present report I cannot speak any further about this hoard, for this would require a series of separate articles. Here we can only state the existence of the coins, and our pleasure that through our efforts they were rediscovered."

³ See Y. T. Nercessian, *Armenian Numismatic Bibliography and Literature* (Los Angeles, 1984), Nos. 321, 553, 686, 962, 964, 966, for abstracts of these articles.

Father Krikoris Kalemkarian in 1892,⁴ his letters to Mekhitarist Father Abraham Charian (1851-1852),⁵ and his letters to Father Simon Antonian (1868-1876).⁶ The discovery of this informative correspondence partially fills the lacuna caused by the loss of his diary, and gives reason to hope that additional numismatic correspondence existing the Mekhitarist archives.

In Sibilian's day, as in our own, hoards of Armenian coins were occasionally unearthed in the Middle East. Such finds were usually consigned to the melting pot for their silver content, and several have been lost to science in this fashion. This same fate awaited a hoard of Levon trams discovered in the 1870s, except for the fact that at that time, the workers and officials of the Ottoman mint were mostly Armenians. When the Armenian inscription on the coins was discovered, the melting ceased and the mint director, Mihran Bey Diuzian, purchased the coins by paying their equivalent value to the Ottoman treasury. In this way, most of the hoard was preserved.

Shortly after the discovery, Sibilian requested and was granted permission to examine the coins in detail. A brief summary of his findings and their significance was published in 1892 in *Classification of Roupenian Coins*:

"A few years ago, on the railroad route under construction from Iznimit to Ankara, or nearby, 500 Levon I silver trams⁸ were found in an earthen pot, of which all were of the fifth type,⁹ and after careful classification were found to have 14 principal variations. It is worth keeping in mind that of these 500 pieces not even one was a double tram, a half-double tram, or a coronation tram; every one was of the fifth type and many more than half were of non-artistic style and sometimes nearly barbaric in style.... Looking carefully at these 500 pieces, small differences in style, which gradually diverge from each other, are seen; in this manner, the relationship between the semi-artistic and non-artistic coins is evident.

Since these non-artistic coins had formerly been found here and there as random pieces, it was possible to suppose that they belonged to a Levon of later date. But now this is no longer plausible, since if these non-artistic coins were of the later kings such as Levon III and Levon IV, we should have found in this hoard at least some Hetoum-Zabel trams or other Levon types, such as those with a horse and rider.

To the contrary, only artistic and semi-artistic Levons were found [with the non-artistic coins], and all carry the same principal type. Thus it is apparent that this hoard should be attributed to the later years of the reign of Levon I; that is, it was buried circa 1215-1219 A.D. and for this reason contains only coins of the regular tram type."

This brief notice illustrates how Sibilian reasoned from the content of the hoard to classify and arrange the coins of the rulers of Cilician Armenia. But there is more to the story, as is made clear from the excerpts below, taken from three letters that

⁴ See above, note 1.

⁵ Fr. Sahak Djemdjemian, "Father Clement Sibilian's Letters Addressed to Father Abraham Charian, Venice," *Armenian Numismatic Journal*, Series I, Vol. XV (1989), pp. 79-88.

⁶ Fr. Gregory Manian, "The Sibilian Letters: Some Excerpts from the Letters of Fr. Clement Sibilian Addressed to Fr. Simon Antonian," *Armenian Numismatic Journal*, Series I, Vol. IV (1978), pp. 17-28. Also Paul Z. Bedoukian, "Father Sibilian and the Study of Armenian Numismatics," *Armenian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. IV (1978), pp. 29-33.

⁷ See above, note 1.

⁸ In keeping with the custom of his day, Sibilian refers to King Levon I (1198-1219 A.D.) as Levon II. All references in this article are converted to the currently accepted numbering scheme.

⁹ These are the regular trams of Levon, with the seated king obverse and two rampant lions on the reverse.

Sibilian¹⁰ wrote to his friend Mekhitarist Father Simon Antonian of Neusatz. In a letter dated July 1, 1873 from Constantinople, Sibilian announces the discovery of the hoard:

"Of course you have heard that a railroad track is being built from Izmir to Ankara. During the construction of that railway, the workers, others say a landowner, found old coins in a jar, 531 silver pieces, all trams of the Roupenian King Levon I. All these are of the one type, namely the king seated on a throne and on the reverse two rampant lions. On a few of these the ԼԵՎՆ (LEVN) inscription is written; only one piece has ՀԱՅԱՌՆ (HAYAOTz); on all others are written ՀԱՅՈՆ (HAYOTz). These coins were sent to Constantinople in an earthen jar. The customs official selected 50 of them for the coin cabinet of the government, and sent the remainder to the mint to be melted down. According to what I heard a few were melted. Later, seeing that there were Armenian letters on the coins, they notified Diuz Mihran Bey, who paid the equivalent value in silver and kept them. Hearing this, I went to Mihran Bey and asked him for permission to examine the coins one by one. Yesterday I received a note and today I will go to the mint to examine them. I will determine the inscriptions of all the trams with their most minute variations and later I will send you the list. If possible, I will purchase at least a part of them...."

Sibilian went to the mint and studied the coins in detail. As he had promised, he sent a report to Antonian in a letter¹¹ dated from Constantinople on July 12, 1873:

"... As I mentioned, I went to the mint and they brought out the Armenian coins. I examined them continuously for four hours and noted even the smallest differences; I did not find anything noteworthy. You know that this sort of news is reported in the numismatic newsletters; accordingly, if you wish you may kindly inform the Vienna [Numismatic] Society. The museum here had selected 50 silver pieces and sent the rest to the mint to be melted, but Mihran Bey, by giving their equivalent value, kept them. [There are] 450 coins of Levon I, of which not even one is a double tram. Similarly, there is not one of the coronation trams, and there are no half trams. [The coins] are all of the king seated on a throne, with the inscription ԼԵՎՆ ԹԱԳԱՌՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՆ (LEVN TAKAVOR HAYOTz), and on the reverse ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԵՐՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՆ (GAROGHOUTPN ASDOUDzOY) with double rampant lions, and crosses on each side [on the coins]. You must realize that what I have written pertains only to those which were at the mint, since I have not yet had an opportunity to examine those which are at the museum.

Virtually every variety is already known to us except for one variation, which you have not seen: that is, with stars in the inscription ԼԵՎՆ ԹԱԳԱՌՈՐ *ՀԱՅ*ՈՆ (LEVN TAKAVOR *HAY*OTz). Of this type without the letter Վ (V) in Levon (ԼԵՆ—LEON) there are five examples, only two of which are clear.¹² Likewise, of the ՀԱՅԱՌՆ (HAYAOTz) there are two; of the ԼԵՎՆ ԹԱԳՈՐ ԱՄԵՆԱՅՆ ՀԱՅՈՆ (LEVN TAKOR AMENAYN HAYOTz), there are three of which one is very clear.

Beside these, the most minute variations include: ԼԵՎՆ ԹԱԳԱՌՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՆ, ՀԱՌՆ, ՀԱՅՈՆ, ՀԱՅ, ՀԱ, ՀՈՏ, ՀԱՅԱՌՆ similarly ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԵՐՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՆ, ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՐ, ԱՍՏՈՒԾ, ԱՍՏՈՒ, ԱՍՏՈ, ԱՍՏ, ԱՍՏՈՒ, ԱՍՏՈՐՆ (LEVN TAKAVOR HAYOTz,

¹⁰ Manian, pp. 23, 28.

¹¹ Manian, pp. 24, 28.

¹² This is a very important revelation, for it clearly confirms the correctness of Dr. Paul Z. Bedoukian's attribution of the anomalous Bedoukian 569-573b types to late in the reign of King Levon I. See *Coinage of Cilician Armenia* (New York, 1962), pp. 72, 198. Also see Paul Z. Bedoukian, *Selected Numismatic Studies* (Los Angeles, 1981), pp. 355-356.

HAOTz, HAYO, HAY, HA, HOTz, HAYATzO, similarly GAROGHOUTPN ASDOUDzOY, ASDOUDzO, ASDOUDz, ASDOU, ASDO, ASD, ASDODz, ASDODzO.

Of the principle type there are three variations only. One of these is with refined art, on which the king's head and beard are always carefully fashioned with dots; of these there are barely 100. Among these are the second type which have thicker letters with a certain style; of these there are barely 20. The ՀԱՅԱՌԱՅ (HAYATzO) coins are of this variety. The greatest number of the coins are of average or barbaric style on which the king's head is wide and the beard is drawn with a semicircular line. It seems that these coins were prepared hurriedly during the later period of the king's rule. Of these, more than 200 are worn and poorly preserved.... Mihran Bey does not want to sell them, but I want to acquire at least a few pieces. When I see the coins in the museum, I will write to you."

In a third letter, dated July 12/24 from Constantinople, Sibilian¹³ makes a final comment about the hoard:

"Of the Roupenian silvers that were found, Mihran Bey gave me only 30 as a gift."

Sibilian's letters allow us to estimate the date of discovery of the hoard more closely and confirm several facts about the provenance of the hoard, but at the same time they introduce some confusion about the location where the hoard was discovered. It seems fair to date the hoard discovery in the spring of 1873, since the coins had been received at the mint prior to July of that year. Sibilian gives an exact figure for the number of coins discovered (531) and states his observation that the hoard consisted only of regular type Levon I trams, with (using the stylistic terminology adopted by Bedoukian) artistic, semi-artistic, non-artistic, and distinctive style coins. Sibilian's numismatic expertise was highly regarded in Constantinople; in 1874, he was invited to prepare the catalogue of the important 5700 piece ancient coin collection of Subhy Pasha, and in 1876, the sultan of Turkey appointed Sibilian Assistant Director of the Ottoman Museum. We can therefore presume that he had access to the 50 pieces that had been retained by the government museum. Had he found any unusual types among those coins, he would have mentioned it in his book or letters.¹⁴

In *Classification of Roupenian Coins*, Sibilian reported that the hoard was discovered between Izmit (Iznimit or ancient Nicomedia, located on the eastern shore of the Sea of Marmara in northwestern Asia Minor) and Ankara. In the transcribed letters, however, the find spot is described as being between Izmir (ancient Smyrna on the Aegean coast, situated about 300 kilometers southwest of Izmit) and Ankara. While these locations are significantly different, either would place the hoard in western Asia Minor more than 700 kilometers from Cilicia. It is therefore of some interest and importance to attempt to clarify the confusion about the find spot.

This writer believes that the hoard must have been discovered in the vicinity of Izmit, and not Izmir, and probably not near Ankara. This at least, is the conclusion that emerges when one traces the history of railway development in Ottoman Asia Minor in the nineteenth century. According to Professor Morris Jastrow, one of the earliest railroads in northwestern Asia Minor was a 91 kilometer line laid between 1871 and 1873 from Haidar Pasha (near Scutari, located just across the Bosphorus from Constantinople) to Izmit under the supervision of the distinguished German engineer Dr. Wilhelm von Pressel. The line was built for the Ottoman government specifically to

¹³ Manian, pp. 24, 28.

¹⁴ In *Coinage of Cilician Armenia*, pp. 113-114, Bedoukian provides *inter alia* the inventory of Levon I silver pieces in the Istanbul Museum collection. A further indication of the lack of any unusual Levon I types in Sibilian's hoard is that, as recently as 1962, the Istanbul Archaeological Museum owned just a single example of the rarer types of Levon trams (a half double tram), in a collection comprising of 1836 pieces.

give the then reigning Sultan Abdul Aziz easy access to his shooting box at Izmit.¹⁵ A concession was granted to extend this railway to the cities of Ankara and Konia in central Asia Minor, and completed for the Ottoman government under von Pressel's direction a few years later.¹⁶ The initial 91 kilometer line was later incorporated into the famous Bagdad Railway project, which was to extend from Constantinople to Konia, pass through Cilicia, and head toward Bagdad and the Persian Gulf. Other railways were under construction around the same time in western Asia Minor. One was a short stretch from Mudania to Brousa (west of Izmit), decreed in 1871 and begun in 1873 but soon suspended.¹⁷ Concessions had been granted to English companies to build short railways from Smyrna to the nearby towns of Aidin (1856) and Kassaba (1863); construction was completed and operation begun on both lines in 1866. A request was made in 1891 to extend the Smyrna-Aidin line inland as far as Konia, which was not granted. Thus no direct or indirect route between Izmir and Ankara appears to have been proposed or initiated in the 1870s.¹⁸ In 1873, when the Sibilian hoard was discovered, work to extend the Izmit to Ankara line had just begun (and was not completed¹⁹ until 1892), indicating that most of the construction activity at that date was near Izmit. This suggests quite strongly that the hoard was excavated in the vicinity of Izmit.

It is helpful to keep in mind that, while the grinding poverty and legendary ignorance of the average Turkish peasant remain much as they were in the nineteenth century, some other factors have changed. In particular, ancient and medieval coins are now worth so much on the international numismatic market that melting has been replaced by dispersal through smuggling to Europe. Since governments often make it illegal to unearth and disperse archaeological finds, finders resort to multiple secret transactions to realize a profit. Hoards and random finds are discreetly exported to the West, during the course of which they are picked over for choice examples and adulterated with lower quality material. The integrity of hoards is thus compromised, and reliable information about their provenance is lost. All this helps to conceal the identity of the finder (who is probably searching for more treasure) and his whereabouts from the authorities. Today, find spots are almost never reliably revealed except in the context of an official archaeological excavation.

In Sibilian's day, there was no such reason to conceal the find spot of a hoard. The principal hazard to a hoard was the melting pot; if the coins were not melted or dispersed, they might survive as an intact group along with knowledge of the circumstances of discovery. In this fashion about half of this hoard (which I propose be named the Sibilian hoard in honor of the scholar who first revealed its contents to the numismatic world) has fortunately been preserved in museums for future study.

It is also worth pointing out that much of the information about this hoard was revealed in documents from the rich Mekhitarist archives in Venice and Vienna. From Vienna we retrieved Sibilian's letters containing his initial analysis of the hoard; from Venice, still unpublished documents in the Alishan file record that the bulk of the Sibilian hoard had found its way from the collection of Mihran Bey to the San Lazzaro Museum. What other numismatic documents repose in these archives awaiting research and publication? We can be certain that, in this respect, we have only scratched the surface.

LEVON A. SARYAN, Ph.D.

¹⁵ Morris Jastrow, *The War and the Bagdad Railway* (Philadelphia, 1917), pp. 82-83, 86-87. Also, see Yaqub N. Karkar, *Railway Development in the Ottoman Empire 1856-1914* (New York, 1972), pp. 64-76.

¹⁶ William H. Hall, ed., *Reconstruction in Turkey: A Series of Reports Compiled for the American Committee of Armenian and Syrian Relief* (New York, 1918), p. 95; Jastrow, p. 82.

¹⁷ Hall, p. 90.

¹⁸ Hall, pp. 90-91.

¹⁹ Hall, p. 96.

ARMENIAN NUMISMATIC LITERATURE

- 14 SARYAN, Levon A.** Armenian Coin Lecture. *Armenian Reporter Int'l*, Vol. XXVIII (18 March 1995), p. 15.

In a press release it is announced that Dr. Leon Saryan will lecture on Armenian coins on 29 April 1995, in Milwaukee. The slide illustrated talk will discuss coins struck by the rulers of Cilician Armenia (1080-1375).

YTN

Թերթերու տրուած ծանուցումով մը լայտարարուած է, թէ Դոկտ. Լևոն Սարեան պիտի դասախօսէ հայկական դրամներու մասին 29 Ապրիլի 1995 թ. Միլուաքի քաղաքին մէջ: Լուսապատկերներու տփանդակութեամբ բանախօսութիւնը պիտի քննարկէ Կիլիկիան Հայաստանի տիրակալներու կողմէ կտրուած դրամները (1080-1375):

ԵԹՆ

- 15 SARYAN, Levon A.** Central States to Offer Vast Educational Array. *Numismatic News*, Vol. 44 (25 April 1995), No. 17, p. 18.

See abstract of No. 14.

- 16 SARYAN, Levon A.** Collectors' Corner — 1: Earthquake Commemorative Coin Honors Armenian Victims; 2: Matenadaran Coin Commemorates Armenian literature; III: David of Sassoun Monument Featured on 1991 Coin, by Levon A. Saryan. *Armenian Mirror Spectator*, Vol. LXI (19 June, 26 June, 3 July 1993), Nos. 3292, 3293, 3294, respectively; p. 3 of each issue, illus.

See ANJ Vol. XIX (1993), p. 88, abstract of No. 14.

- 17 SARYAN, Levon A.** Lecture on Armenian Coins. *Armenian Mirror-Spectator*, Vol. LXIV (18 March 1995), No. 36 (3378), p. 10.

See abstract of No. 14.

- 18 SARYAN, Levon A.** Lecture on Armenian Coins Slated. *Armenian Weekly*, Vol. LXV (18 March 1995), No. 11 (29699), p. 5.

See abstract of No. 14.

- 19 SARYAN, Levon A.** Saryan to Speak to WIN. *Numismatic News*, Vol. 44 (21 February 1995), No. 8, p. 54.

See abstract of No. 14.

- 20 SARYAN, Levon A.** Armenia Issuing Currency Once Again, by L. A. Saryan. *Bank Note Reporter*, Vol. XXII (July 1994), pp. 1, 36, 38, 40, illus.

The following bank notes of the third Armenian republic are described: 10 drams (showing the pictures of Yerevan Railroad station and the statue of David of Sassoun/Mt. Ararat), 25 drams (Urartian monument), 50 drams (State Museum of Armenian History building/government building), 100 drams (Zvartnots' church and Mt. Ararat/ Spendiarian opera theater), and 200 drams (St. Hripsime church).

YTN

Նկարագրուած են Հայաստանի երրորդ հանրապետութեան թղթադրամները— 10 դրամ (պատկերուած Երևանի երկաթուղիի կայարանը և Սասունցի Դավիթ արձանը/Արարատ լեռը), 25 դրամ (Ռւրարթուի յուշարձանը), 50 դրամ (Հայաստանի Պատմութեան Պետական Թանգարանին շէնքը/կառավարական շէնքը), 100 դրամ (Զուարթնոցի եկեղեցիին և Արարատ լեռը/Սպինտիարեան օփերային շէնքը) և 200 դրամ (Ս. Հռիփսիմէ եկեղեցին):

ԵԹՆ

- 21 SARYAN, Levon A.** What Colors? by Scott S. Brown; Armenia's Colors, by Leon A. Saryan. *World Coin News*, Vol. XXI (15 August 1994), No. 17, p. 4; (12 September 1994), No. 19, p. 4.

In response to a letter from a reader, Saryan describes the colors of Armenia's coat of arms.

YTN

Ի պատասխան ընթերցողի մը նամակին, Սարեան կը նկարագրէ Հայաստանի զինանշանին գոյները:

ԵԹՆ

THE ARMENIAN COIN AUCTION OF MÜNZEN UND MEDAILLEN (1981)

September 30, 1981 was an exciting day for Armenian coin collectors. On that day, Münzen und Medaillen¹ of Basel, Switzerland conducted Auction 12, which included some of the finest known examples of the ancient and medieval periods of Armenian numismatics. According to the catalogue, this was the first time in the twentieth century that a collection of this quality and rarity was offered at auction. Prior to this, the last known important auction of Armenian material was conducted by Adolph Weyl in Berlin, on January 14, 1879, which included 39 Roupenian coins.²

The catalogue listed 135 coins (110 lots) from the Artaxiad and Roupenian dynasties. The ancient period included 14 coins, 13 belonging to Tigranes II the Great and one bronze of Tigranes IV. The Cilician Armenian coins numbered 121 pieces (96 lots). All of the Cilician kings were well represented in this auction. Note that some of the lots contained 2 or 3 coins.

The highlight of the auction was a very rare silver tram of Gosdantin I. The catalogue included other rarities: Tigranes II, a tetradrachm with very large flan (31 mm) displaying a superb portrait of proud and imperial countenance; drachma of Tigranes II; a bronze where king's crown has four spikes (Nike reverse), and other bronzes all in superb condition; Tigranes IV, Heracles (Vahagn); Baron Levon II, copper; King Levon I, a double tram with lion reversed, and half tram; Hetoum-Kaikhosrew, half tram; Smpad, a coronation tram; Oshin, coronation tram; Levon II, half tram; Hetoum II, billon; Guy, takvorin and pogh; Levon the Usurper, takvorin and pogh; Levon V, billon.

Some comments about the estimated and realized prices: Tigranes II large flan extremely fine tetradrachm, estimated S.F. 4,500 (sold for S.F. 10,500); a very fine copper coin of Baron Levon II estimated at 5,000 (not sold); King Levon I, an FDC double tram with reversed lion, estimated at 3,000 (sold for S.F. 2,200), a very fine half tram estimated at 6,000 (sold for 4,500); a very fine Hetoum-Kaikhosrew half tram estimated at 5,000 (not sold); an extremely fine Gosdantin I tram estimated at 16,000 (not sold); about very fine pogh of Guy estimated at 6,000 (sold for 4,700); a very fine pogh of Levon the Usurper estimated at 5,000 (not sold). Among these coins the lowest price realized was the double tram of Levon I with reversed lion. The gold and silver bullion markets, as well as coins, had skyrocketed in price; ancient coins and among them Armenian coins were subject to the same trend. The prices seem to be extremely high, as one can see from the catalogue. As if to underscore this point, only 48 lots (44%) were sold in the auction. The prevailing conversion rate at the time was S.F. 1.00=US\$ 0.56.

It is not indicated to whom the collection belonged nor who catalogued the Armenian coins. An accurate and well-written historical introduction to the collection was provided. It is obvious that the catalogue and Armenian legends were prepared by an expert in Armenian coins. The entire auction list was composed under the careful direction of Dr. Georges B. Ségál. The catalogue is professionally prepared: each coin was illustrated, and Greek and Armenian legends, Bedoukian corpus numbers, metrological data, and rarity indicated.

The statistical data is tabulated and offered to our readers as a useful guide to prevailing prices in 1981 and for posterity.

Y. T. NERCESSIAN

¹ Münzen und Medaillen AG. *Auktion 12: Münzen der Antike, des Mittelalters und der Neuzeit* (Basel, September 1981), pp. 45-50, Nos. 751-860, 4 pls.

² Fonrobert, Jules. *Verzeichniss von Münzen und Denkmünzen der Erdtheile Australian, Asien, Afrika. ...* (Berlin, Adolph Weyl, 1878), pp. 294-296, Nos. 4834-4873.

CATALOGUE

No.	Ruler	Coin	Reference	Grade	SF Est.	SF Sold
751.	Tigranes II	Tetradrachm	CAA20	VF	3,500	3,900
752.		Tetradrachm	CAA20	EF	5,000	6,200
753.		Tetradrachm	CAA20	VF	3,500	3,600
754.		Tetradrachm	CAA20	-VF	2,000	2,800
755.		Tetradrachm	CAA21	VF	4,500	10,500
756.		Drachm	CAA 50	VF	4,000	—
757.		AE /Tyche	CAA 92	-VF	300	320
758.		AE /Tyche	CAA 92	VF+	1,000	850
759.		AE /Tyche	CAA 94	-VF	400	400
760.		AE /Heracles	CAA 99	VF	1,200	—
761.	AE /Cornucopiae	CAA 105	VF	1,300	—	
762.	AE /Nike	CAA 120	VF+	900	700	
763.	AE /Antiochus	CAA 126	EF	4,000	—	
764.	Tigranes IV	AE /Heracles	CAA 153	VF+	5,000	—
765.	Baron Levon II	Copper	CCA4	VF	5,000	—
766.	King Levon I	Double tram	CCA 14	EF	2,000	—
767.		Double tram	CCA 16	UNC	3,000	2,200
768.		Double tram	CCA 20	VF	1,500	—
769.		Double tram	CCA —	EF	1,500	1,100
770.		Double tram	CCA —	VF	1,500	—
771.		1/2 Double tram	CCA 44	VF	600	500
772.		1/2 Double tram	CCA 49	EF	800	—
773.		1/2 Double tram	CCA 49	EF	750	—
774.		1/2 Double tram	CCA 55	EF	800	—
775.		1/2 Tram	CCA 72	VF	6,000	4,500
776.	2-lion cor tram	CCA 92	VF	400	220	
777.	2-lion cor tram	CCA92A	EF	800	—	
778.	2-lion cor tram	CCA —	VF	800	—	
779.	2 AR, 2-lion cor t.	CCA108	VF	—	—	
780.	Tram	CCA144a	VF	550	—	
	2 AR Tram	CCA 116a	VF	—	—	
	Tram	CCA 147	VF	600	320	
781.	Tram	CCA 222	EF	200	110	
782.	3 AR, Tram	CCA 222	EF	—	—	
783.	Tram	CCA 222	EF	600	—	
	Tram	CCA 222	EF	—	—	
	3 AR, Tram	CCA 228	VF	—	—	
	Tram	CCA 235	VF	—	—	
	Tram	CCA 236	VF	600	—	
784.	Tram	CCA 237	EF	200	160	
785.	3 AR, Tram	CCA 237	VF	—	—	
786.	Tram	CCA 284	VF	—	—	
	Tram	CCA 300	VF	600	—	
	Tram	CCA 246	EF	200	—	
	Tram	CCA 302	EF	200	110	
788.	Tram	CCA 303	VF	400	—	
789.	2 AR, Tram	CCA 306	EF	—	—	
790.	Tram	CCA 310	EF	400	—	
	3 AR, Tram	CCA 310	VF	—	—	
	Tram	CCA 310	VF	600	—	

No.	Ruler	Coin	Reference	Grade	SF Est.	SF Sold
791.	Levon I (cont.)	2 AR, Tram	CCA 323	VF		
		Tram	CCA 412	VF	400	—
792.		Tram	CCA 584	VF	200	110
793.		Tram	CCA 593	VF	400	—
794.		2 AR, Tram	CCA 608	EF		
		Tram	CCA 627c	EF	400	—
795.		Tram lily in r/h	CCA 672	VF	600	400
796.		Tram lily in r/h	CCA 680	VF	400	—
797.		Tank	CCA ---	EF	200	—
798.		2 Æ, Tank	CCA 731	VF		
		Tank	CCA 747	VF	400	—
799.	Hetoum-Kaikhus.	Tram	CCA800V	EF	1,000	—
800.		Tram	CCA 801	EF	1,000	1,050
801.		1/2 Tram	CCA 840	VF	5,000	—
802.	Hetoum-Zabel	Tram	CCA 905	VF	200	110
803.		Tram	CCA 921	EF	400	320
804.		Tram	CCA 925	EF	300	200
805.		Tram	CCA 1165	VF	400	200
806.		Tram	CCA 1256	VF	400	200
807.		1/2 Tram	CCA 1288	EF	1,000	850
808.		Tank	CCA 1326	VF	200	200
809.	Hetoum I	2 Æ, Tank	CCA 1325	VF		
		Tank	CCA 1340	VF	400	—
810.		2 Æ, Tank	CCA 1341	F-VF		
		Tank	CCA 1363	F-VF	400	—
811.		Kardez	CCA 1338	VF	200	—
812.		Kardez	CCA 1366	F	200	—
813.		3 Æ, Kardez	CCA 1393	-VF		
		Kardez	CCA 1396	-VF		
		Kardez	CCA 1397	-VF	600	—
814.	Levon II	Tram	CCA 1452	VF	300	220
815.		Tram	CCA 1434	EF	800	800
816.		2 AR, Tram	CCA 1463	F		
		Tram	CCA 1495	F	500	—
817.		1/2 Tram	CCA 1532	F	1,000	—
818.		1/2 Tram	CCA 1538	F	1,000	—
819.		1/2 Tram	CCA ---	F	1,000	—
820.		Kardez	CCA 1543	VF	300	—
821.		2 Æ, Kardez	CCA 1563	F		
		Kardez	CCA 1567	F	400	200
822.		Kardez	CCA 1573	VF	600	300
823.	Hetoum II	Billon	CCA 1575	F	1,000	—
824.		Billon	CCA 1585	F	1,000	550
825.		2 Æ, Kardez	CCA 1603	VF		
		Kardez	CCA 1603V	VF	400	—
826.		2 Æ, Kardez	CCA 1603	F		
		Kardez	CCA 1622	F	400	200
827.	Smpad	Coronation tram	CCA 1653A	VF	2,000	—
828.		Tram	CCA 1659	VF	2,000	—
829.		Pogh	CCA 1712	VF	400	—
830.	Gosdantin I	Tram	CCA 1724	EF	16,000	—
831.		Kardez	CCA 1729	VF	2,000	—
832.		Kardez	CCA 1733	F	1,600	—

No.	Ruler	Coin	Reference	Grade	SF Est.	SF Sold
833.	Levon III	Takvorin	CCA 1746	VF	400	420
834.		Takvorin	CCA 1758	VF	400	300
835.		Takvorin	CCA 1796a	VF	500	320
836.		3 Æ, Kardez	CCA 1821	VF	600	—
		Kardez	CCA 1821V	VF	—	—
		Kardez	CCA 1833	VF	—	—
837.	Oshin	Coronation tram	CCA 1845	VF	1,600	—
838.		Coronation tram	CCA 1843	-EF	1,600	—
839.		Takvorin	CCA 1865	VF	300	150
840.		Takvorin	CCA 1932	F	150	—
841.		Pogh	CCA 1941	F	400	—
842.		Pogh	CCA 1941	F	200	—
843.	Levon IV	Takvorin	CCA 1984	F	500	500
844.		2 Æ, Pogh	CCA 1996	F	900	—
		Pogh	CCA 2000	VF	—	—
845.		Large pogh	CCA 2003	EF	1,300	—
846.		Poghs	CCA 2020	VF	800	—
847.	Guy	Takvorin	CCA 2032	-VF	1,300	1,100
848.		Takvorin	CCA 2238	F	1,500	—
849.		Pogh	CCA 2040	F	6,000	4,700
850.	Gosdantin III	Takvorin	CCA 2118	VF	600	600
851.		Pogh	CCA 2120	F	800	—
852.		Pogh	CCA 2127	F	600	480
853.	Levon the Usurper	Takvorin	CCA 2130	F	1,400	1,200
854.		Takvorin	CCA 2152	VF	2,000	—
855.		Pogh	CCA ---	VF	5,000	—
856.	Gosdantin IV	Takvorin	CCA 2189	-VF	800	720
857.		Takvorin	CCA ---	-VF	600	600
858.	Levon V	Billon	CCA 2243	F	600	380
859.		Billon	CCA ---	VF	600	450
860.	Post Roupenian	Copper	CCA 2246	VF	1,200	—

ՄՈՒՆԶԷՆ ՌԵՆԴ ՄԵԴԱՆԷՆԻ ՀԱՅԿԱԿԱՆ ԴՐԱՄՆԵՐՈՒ ԱՃՈՒՐԴԸ (1981)

[Ամփոփում]

Հայկական դրամահաւաքներու համար՝ 30 Սեպտեմբեր 1981 թ. եղաւ նուիրական ու հանելի օր մը Դրամներ ու Սեդալներ զուգեցրիական ընկերութիւնը աճուրդի դրաւ 135 կտոր հայկական դրամ, Այսպիսի որակով ու քանակով հայկական դրամներ առաջին անգամ էր որ աճուրդի կը դրուէին քանակորդ դ- մէջ՝ Նախագէտ, Պետլինի մէջ, 14 Յունուար 1879 թ. Աղդլի Ուէյլ կատարած էր ամենէն մեծ հայկական դրամներու աճուրդը, որ կը պարունակէր 39 կտոր Ռուբինեան դրամ:

Յունացիադրութեան 14 կտոր դրամը տրուած էր Արտաշէսեան հարստութեան, մեծամասնութիւնը վերագրուած Տիգրան Մեծի և բրոնզէ դրամ մը Տիգրան Դ-ի Ռուբինեան հարստութեան տրուած էր 121 կտոր դրամ, ուր իշխան մը և 14 հայ թագաւորներ ներկայացուած էին:

Կոստանդին Ա թագաւորի չափազանց հազուադէպ աքաթ դրամ մը աճուրդի կը դրուական ուշադրութեան առարկան էր: Ծոցակը կը պարունակէր նաև այլ հազուադէպ դրամեր տրուած Տիգրան Մեծի, Տիգրան Դ-ի, Լևոն Բ իշխանի, Լևոն Ա թագաւորի, Հեթում Ա-ի, Լևոն Բ-ի, Հեթում Բ-ի, Օշինի, Կիլի, Լևոն Բաւականի և Լևոն Ե-ի:

Ոսկիի և արծաթի գինները շատ բարձրացան 1981 թ-ի Բոլոր հնադրամները և հայկական դրամները կը գնահատուէին շատ բարձր արժէքներով: Հաւանաբար այս պատճառաւ Ժողովածոյին միայն 44%ը հանրութեան ծախուեցաւ աճուրդի ընթացքին:

Ե. Թ. ՆԵՐՍԻՍԵԱՆ



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ARMENIAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL

Series I

Vol. XXI, No. 4

December 1995

ARMENIA ISSUES FIRST COMMEMORATIVE SILVER PROOF

Armenia has recently issued its first commemorative coin since achieving independence from the former Soviet Union, a 1994 25-dram coin making the first modern proof currency issue of that nation.

While two thirds of Armenia is unfit for agriculture, the country still boasts a wealth of flora with a plentiful variety of appetizing fruits, perhaps the most widely popular being the apricot. Indeed, in the first century B.C., Alexander the Great took Armenian apricots to Greece, from where it spread across Europe. Today, as in ancient times, the Ararat Valley is considered to be the country's economical, political and cultural cradle. Mt. Ararat is, of course, associated with the story of Noah's Ark.



The obverse of the commemorative displays the coat of arms of the Armenian Republic supported by an eagle and a lion regardant. The arms consists of a shield depicting Mt. Ararat with Noah's Ark above and also incorporates the coat of arms of the four kings of dynasties of historical Armenia. The inscription ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆԻ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ (the Republic of Armenia) in Armenian script, surrounds the design.



The reverse design features the apricot and its Latin term "pronus armenikus" reflecting that legend says Armenia is its birth place. The word ԺԻՐԱՆ - APRICOT appears in Armenian and English. The inscription ARMENIACA appears around the circumference. Both the obverse and reverse designs are by Hrachia Aslanian, a well known Armenian artist.

The coin has a diameter of 38.61 mm., 28.28 g. weight, reeded edge, composed in sterling silver (0.925), and struck by the British Royal Mint. The mintage is 10,000 proofs. Each coin is offered in its own leatherette presentation case and accompanied by an information leaflet.

Armenia declared sovereignty from the quickly disintegrating Soviet Union on August 23, 1991. A law establishing the new independent Armenian currency system was passed March 25, 1992, by the new republic.

Since independence, seven denominations of aluminum coins in luma and dram units were first issued in 1994. These are 10, 20, and 50 luma, and 1, 3, 5, and 10 drams. Also they issued seven denomination bank notes in dram: 10, 25, 50, 100, 200, 500, and 1000 drams.

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OBITUARY

It is with deep sorrow that we report the death of Prof. Avedis K. Sanjian (1921-1995). He passed away on early Saturday morning, July 22, 1995, in Santa Monica, California, following a lengthy illness. In 1969 he became the occupant of the Naregatsi Armenian Studies Chair at UCLA and remained in that position until his death. He published several books and was an expert in the study of Armenian manuscripts.

LETTERS

Օգտուելով Ժ.Թ.-ի ուղևորութիւնից ուղարկում եմ երկու յօդուած: Եթէ նպատակալարմար կը գտնէք տպագրեցէք: Կը ներէք, որ ուղարկում եմ ձեռագիր, ուղղակի չկտարողացայ տալ մեքենագրելու, չէի հասնի (Ժ. մեկնում է վաղը) ևս այս տարի շատ եմ հիւանդանում, հիմա էլ պառկած եմ: Այդ է պատճառը, որ նամակս կարճ է, իսկ գրելու շատ բան կար: Մտացայ 1994 Հալ Դրամագիտական Հանդէսի հատորը, շնորհակալութիւն:

Henry V. Sarkissian
Yerevan

... Դժուարութեամբ անկացնում ենք հոգսաշատ օրերը, սակայն հաւատով լեցուն ենք, որ առջևում են բարի և գեղեցիկ տարիները:

Ինչ վերաբերում է ինձ, ապա շարունակում եմ աշխատել դրամագիտութեան բաժնում առջևում ունենալով մի շարք խնդիրներ: Իրականացնելով որոշ իմ ցանկութիւնները միայն: Հետաքրքիր է իմանալ Զարեհ Պտուկեանի մասին, ինչպէս է նրա առողջութիւնը և ինչ դրամագիտական գործունէութիւն է ծաւալում...:

Anahit Mousheghian
Yerevan

Երկու շաբաթ առաջ ստացայ 3 Յունիսի Զեր Թուակիրը և օր մը ետք՝ ԴՆՀ-ի Յունիսի համարը, զոր ուղարկած էիք Ապրիլի կէսերը: Իսկ այսօր՝ 27 Փետրուարին Զեր զրկած Մարտի թիւն ու առանձնատիպերը: Խորին շնորհակալութիւններ Միայն թէ չեմ ստացած Դեկտեմբերի թիւը, թէև կրնայ հրաշք մը պատահիլ ու երկինքէն հտեղած: Բայց լամենադէպս պիտի խնդրեմ որ մտածէք կրկին անգամ ուղարկել զայն...:

Vartan Matiossian
Buenos Aires

Per Bulletin 17-C, please send ... Check for X enclosed, anything left over for ANS. Pass my best to members who will be at the Sept. 15 meeting. I'll be at ALMA on S-17 for my stamp and cover display. It will be there for 3 months. For the free gift, send me the Post cards.

Stefan Karadian N8BGD
West Bloomfield, MI

It has long occurred to me that the Armenian Numismatic Society might sponsor the striking of commemorative medals honoring famous Armenian numismatists, such as Dr. Mousheghian and Dr. Bedoukian. Perhaps you have some idea of the cost that would be involved in such a project.

Levon A. Saryan
Greenfield, WI

DONATIONS

(Period ending 30 September 1995)

Anonymous.....	050	Der Houghasian, H.....	100
Hagopian, L.....	025	S. Karadian.....	019
R. R. Kutcher.....	005	Movsessian, G.....	050
M. Panossian.....	026	S. Sarkissian.....	005
Saryan, L.....	011	D. F. Schott.....	010
Setian, Ch.....	040		

A SILVER HOARD OF SMPAD OF CILICIAN ARMENIA

This article* describes a hoard of 25 silver coins of King Smpad of Cilician Armenia,¹ whose content has value for numismatic research. This hoard^{1a} seems to be sufficiently important and interesting to present to our readers (Plate II).

Very few coin hoards of the Roupenian period have been carefully studied. Father Clement Sibilian,² mentions that between the years 1870 and 1875,^{2a} on or near the road between Iznemid and Ankara in western Asia Minor, during the construction of a railroad, a clay pot containing 500 silver trams of Levon I was discovered. Sibilian was satisfied to write that all of the coins were the regular type of Levon silvers,^{2b} with 14 different (inscription?) varieties. According to Garabetian,³ the majority of the Levon I trams of Venice Mekhitarist collection belong to this hoard. Garabetian also mentions hoards which belong to him and Mr. A. Poladian. About these hoards no publications have yet appeared.^{3a}

Sibilian,⁴ in his book, also speaks about a hoard discovered between Cilicia and Konya circa 1874, which contained 117 silver coins of the kings Oshin, Levon IV, Guy, Levon the Usurper, and Gosdantin III. Almost 75 years after Sibilian, Garabetian⁵ has an interesting article about the hoard of Daphne. Unfortunately, neither of these reports are of great numismatic value because they lack descriptions and legends of each coin.

Recently, a detailed and comprehensive study of two important hoards of Hetoum-Zabel trams was published in the American Numismatic Society *Museum Notes*.⁶ Some other hoards are mentioned in the author's *Coinage of Cilician Armenia*.⁷

* Originally published in *Handes Amsorya* of Vienna, Vol. LXXVIII (January-March 1964), Nos. 1-3, pp. 37-44 (in Armenian). It was translated into English by Levon A. Saryan, Ph.D. A few revisions and updates are reflected in the footnotes.

¹ This hoard is now dispersed. Part of it was donated to the American Numismatic Society (New York), Harvard University (Boston), and to the Mekhitarist Monastery Museum (Vienna). Most of the remaining coins are in the author's collection.

^{1a} The hoard was originally procured in the early 1960s.

² Fr. C. Sibilian, *Classification of Roupenian Coins* (Vienna, 1892), p. 10 (in Armenian).

^{2a} This hoard, discovered in 1873, consisted of a total of 531 silver trams, according to a letter written by Sibilian to Father Simon Antonian. This letter, preserved in the archive of the Vienna Mekhitarist Monastery, was published by Father Gregory Manian, "The Sibilian Letters; Some Excerpts from the Letters of Fr. Clement Sibilian Addressed to Fr. Simon Antonian," *Armenian Numismatic Journal*, Series I, Vol. IV (1978), pp. 17-28.

^{2b} These are the abundant regular trams of Levon I, which show (obverse) the crowned king seated on a throne, wearing royal vestments and holding a cross and globus cruciger, and (reverse) two rampant lions facing a central long cross.

³ B. Garabetian, "The Ancient Armenian Coin Collection of the St. Lazare Museum in the Venice Mekhitarist Congregation: Roupenian Coins," *Bazmavep*, Vol. CX (1952), Nos. 7-9, pp. 155-168 (in Armenian).

^{3a} Several publications on Armenian hoards have since appeared, including *Armenian Coin Hoards* (Los Angeles, 1987), by Paul Z. Bedoukian. This book provides a summary listing of known hoards and the publications in which they have appeared, including most of the hoard of Levon I trams studied by Sibilian (pp. 32-33).

⁴ Sibilian, p. 57.

⁵ B. Garabetian, "The Coin Hoard of Daphne," *Hask Armenological Annual*, Vol. II (1949-1950), pp. 16-21 (in Armenian).

⁶ P. Z. Bedoukian, "Two Hoards of Hetoum-Zabel Trams," *American Numismatic Society Museum Notes*, Vol. VIII (1958), pp. 145-180, p. XXXIX.

⁷ P. Z. Bedoukian, *Coinage of Cilician Armenia*, (New York, 1962); also the Armenian edition (Vienna, 1963).

The detailed investigation of hoards brings forward new data which contributes to the progress of numismatic research. Sibilian,⁸ for example, reflecting upon the hoard found near Konya, concludes that coins with the ԼԵՎՈՆ (LEVON) legend belong to the period of Gosdantin III. This anticipated the existence and reign of a king now known as Levon the Usurper. The study of the two Hetoum-Zabel hoards made it possible to propose a logical chronological classification for these coins.

There are large volumes devoted to the study of hoards of Greek and Roman coins. It would be desirable to have a similar publication devoted to the coins of the Roupenian period. I am working on this at the present time and I have collected impressions of about 20 hoards, comprising in all a significant group of a few thousand coins.

We know that in 1296, while King Hetoum II and his brother Toros were in Constantinople attending the marriage of their sister Rita to Michael, the son of the Byzantine emperor, a third brother Smpad had been placed in charge of the country. Taking advantage of the situation, Smpad, with the approval of the Catholicos (supreme patriarch) of the Armenian Church and some of the nobles, declared himself the king. When Hetoum and Toros returned from Constantinople, they were arrested by Smpad and imprisoned. Toros was killed while in jail, and Hetoum, whose eyes were seared, was blinded. The next brother, Gosdantin, was so enraged by these acts that he rose against Smpad and defeated him in battle, released Hetoum from captivity, and declared himself king.

Table I. Catalogue of Smpad silver coin hoard

No.	Bed No	Inscriptions	†	Wt	AR	Dte
CORONATION TRAMS OF SMPAD (With Levon I design)						
1. Obv.	---	ՄՄԱՍ ԹԱԳՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ	†	2.74	---	11 Obv.
Rev.	---	ՄՄԱՍ ԹԱԳԱԽՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ	†	---	---	---
2. Obv.	---	ՄՄԱՍ ԹԱԳԱԽՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ	†	---	---	---
Rev.	---	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԵՆ ԱՍՏ /	†	---	---	---
3. Obv.	---	ՄՄԱՍ ԹԱԳԱԽՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ	†	2.91	90%	7 Obv.
Rev.	---	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԵՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՑ	†	---	---	---
4. Obv.	---	same	†	---	---	---
Rev.	---	same	†	---	---	---
5. Obv.	---	same	†	2.41	90%	6 Rev.
Rev.	---	same	†	---	---	---
6. Obv.	---	same	†	2.76	87%	---
Rev.	---	same	†	---	---	---
7. Obv.	---	same	†	---	---	4 Rev.
Rev.	---	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԵՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՒՆ	†	---	---	3 Obv.
8. Obv.	---	ՄՄԱՍ ԹԱԳԱԽՐ ՀԱՅ	†	---	---	---
Rev.	---	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԵՆ ԱՍՏ	†	---	---	---
9. Obv.	---	ՄՄԱՍ ԹԱԳԱԽՐ ՀԱՅ	†	2.92	78%	10 Obv.
Rev.	---	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԵՆ ԱՍՏ /	†	---	---	10 Rev.
10. Obv.	---	same	†	3.03	77%	9 Obv.
Rev.	---	same	†	---	---	9 Rev.
11. Obv.	---	ՄՄԱՍ ԹԱԳՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ	†	3.02	78%	1 Obv.
Rev.	---	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԵՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՒՆ	†	---	---	---

⁸ See above, note 4.

No.	Bed No	Inscriptions	†	Wt	AR	Die
COMMON TRAMS OF SMPAD						
12. Obv.	---	ՍՄԱՍ ԹԱԳԱԽՐ ՀԱՌՑ (?)	†	---	---	
Rev.		ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՑ				
13. Obv.	1161	ՍՄԱՍ ԹԱԳԱԽՐ ՀԱՌՑ (?)	†	2.67	80%	
Rev.		ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈ				
14. Obv.	1663	ՍՄԱՍ ԹԱԳԱԽՐ ՀԱՑՈ	†	---	---	15 Obv.
Rev.		ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈ				
15. Obv.	1664	same	†	2.72	73%	14 Obv.
Rev.		ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾ				
16. Obv.	1664	same	†	---	---	17 Obv.
Rev.		same				
17. Obv.	1665	same	†	---	---	16 Obv.
Rev.		ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒ				
18. Obv.	---	ՍՄԱՍ ԹԱԳՈՐ ՀԱՑՈ	†	---	---	20 Obv.
Rev.		ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈ				
19. Obv.	---	same	†	2.97	75%	21 Obv.
Rev.		ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾ				
20. Obv.	---	same	†	---	---	18 Obv.
Rev.		ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒ				
21. Obv.	---	same	†	2.64	---	19 Obv.
Rev.		ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈ				
22. Obv.	1673	ՍՄԱՍ ԹԱԳՐ ՀԱՑ /	†	---	---	23 Obv.
Rev.		ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾ				
23. Obv.	1673	same	†	3.09	81%	22 Obv.
Rev.		same				
24. Obv.	1673	ՍՄԱՍ ԹԱԳՐ ՀԱՑ	†	---	---	25 Obv.
Rev.		ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾ				25 Rev.
25. Obv.	1673	same	,	---	---	24 Obv.
Rev.		same				24 Rev.

Smpad reigned more than two years and struck silver and copper coins. The fact that the silvers are rare today led Sibilian to the conclusion that they were gathered and melted in order to erase the memory of the rebel king.⁹ And in fact they are rare; of over 10,000 coins listed in *Coinage of Cilician Armenia* (1962), only 41 are silvers of King Smpad.

The silvers of Smpad can be divided into two varieties. The first type, the rarer of the two, very closely resembles the regular trams of Levon I; it depicts on the obverse a crowned king holding a cross in his right hand and a lily in his left hand, seated on a throne decorated with lions on either side. The second variety shows the king carrying a mace which extends over his left shoulder.

As Sibilian points out, Smpad struck coins closely resembling those of Levon I in order to establish the legitimacy of his reign as a successor of Levon. We can regard coins of this type as coronation coins. So far, we know of coronation coins of Levon I and Oshin, but the existence of coronation pieces for the other kings is uncertain.

The present hoard of Smpad contains 11 coronation type silver coins and 14 regular silvers of Smpad, whereas in *Coinage of Cilician Armenia* only 10 of the 41 Smpad silvers are of the coronation type. This hoard thus significantly enlarges the known corpus of Smpad coins.

⁹ Sibilian, p. 46.

Especially noteworthy in this group is coin number 1, which is inscribed ՍՄԲԱՏ ԹԱԳԱՒՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ (SMPAD TAKAVOR HAYOTS) on both sides. This appears to be a rare and unique specimen as no other examples are recorded. It probably has no special significance and is probably the result of carelessness on the part of the die cutter. This sort of error can be seen on the coins of other kings, such as some coppers of Hetoum I (*Coinage of Cilician Armenia* corpus numbers 1422-1423), the coppers of Levon III (corpus numbers 1823-1836), the rare silvers of Levon the Usurper (corpus numbers 2161-2163), etc.

From the large number of varieties of (reverse) crosses on the coins of Smpad, we can suppose that he struck large numbers of coins and we can expect several new varieties to surface in the future.

In Table I accompanying this article the coins are arranged in sequence, giving the number, Bedoukian corpus number, obverse and reverse inscriptions, reverse cross design, weight in grams and silver content when available, and die linkages.

The die linkages are of some importance. It is worth noting, for instance, that coin numbers 3 and 7 share the same obverse die, coins 1 and 11 share the same obverse die, and coins 4 and 6 share the same reverse die. Coins 9 and 10 share identical obverse and reverse dies as do coins 23 and 24.

PAUL Z. BEDOUKIAN, Ph. D.

ՍՄԲԱՏ ԹԱԳԱՒՈՐԻՆ ԴԻՍԱՄԱԳԻՏԷ

[Ավտոգրաֆ]

Վերջերս հեղինակին ձեռքը անցավ Սմբատ Թագավորին 25 արծաթ դրամներին բաղկացած զանձ մը, որ իր պարունակութեամբ որով դրամագիտական արժէք մը կը ներկայացնէ։ Այս պատճառաւ կարեւոր և հետաքրքրական նկատուեցաւ զայն ընթերցողներուն ներկայացնելու։

Սմբատին նրեկայ դրամագիտը կը պարունակէ 11 հատ օծման դրամ և 14 հատ հասարակ դրամ, իսկ հեղինակին գրքին ֆորվուսին մէջ յիշատակուած 41 դրամէն միայն 10 հատը օծման դրամ են։ Այսպէսով Սմբատի դրամներուն շարքը մեծապէս կը ճոխանայ այս դրամագիտով, իսկ Սմբատին այս 25 արծաթ դրամներուն դրամագիտը (hoard) մը ըլլալը կը բնորոշուի ան տեսակէտէն, թէ անոր մէջ կան մեծաթիւ օրինակներ, որոնք նոյն կնիքով կոխուած են, մինչդեռ մէկ առ մէկ հաւաքուած հարիւրաւոր դրամներուն մէջ հազիւ թէ քանի մը հատ դրամ գտնուի որոնք նոյն տեսակ կնիքով հատանուած ըլլան։

Հետաքրքրական է նկատել թիւ 1 դրամը, որուն երկու կողմն ալ գրուած է ՍՄԲԱՏ ԹԱԳԱՒՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ։ Ասիկա իր տեսակէտին մէջ միակն ըլլալով չափազանց հազուագիւտ դրամ մըն է։ Այս հարստութիւնը հաւանական է որ մասնաւոր նշանակութիւն մը չունի և արդիւնքն է կնիք քանդակով մարզեցողին անուշադրութեան։ Այս տեսակ վրիպումներ կը տեսնենք նաև Հեթում Ա-ի և Լևոն Գ-ի պղինձներուն և Լևոն Բոնակալի թագութիւններուն վրայ։

Սմբատի արծաթներուն խաչերու մեծաթիւ տեսակները նկատի առնելով կրնանք ենթադրել, թէ այս թագաւորը կրիսած է մեծ քանակութեամբ դրամներ և շատ հաւանական է, որ շատ մը օրինակներ մէջևեջ ելին ապագային։

Այս յօդուածին ընկերացող տախտակին մէջ կը տեսնենք, յաջորդական կարգով, դամին թիւը, ֆորվուսին թիւը, եթէ հեղինակին գրքին մէջ յիշատակուած է այդ տեսակ դրամ մը, Ա. և Բ. կողմի խորագրութիւնը, դրամին կշիւը (կրամով), արծաթին գտութիւնը և Ա. և Բ. կողմին վրայ գործածուած կնիքը։

Այս վերջին կէտը կարեւոր է և կ'արժէ շեշտել, թէ թիւ 3 և 7 դրամներու Ա. կողմը նոյն կնիքէն ելած է, նոյնպէս նոյն կնիքէն ելած են 1 և 11 դրամներու ինչպէս նաև 4 և 6 դրամներու Բ. կողմը։ Իսկ 9 և 10 ու նաև 23 և 24 դրամներու երկու կողմն ալ նոյն կնիքէն ելած են։

Պ. ԶԱՐԵՀ ՊՏՈՒԿԵԱՆ

TWO UNPUBLISHED COINS OF KING SMPAD OF CILICIAN ARMENIA: PROPAGANDA IN THE TURBULENT DECADE 1289-1299

Notwithstanding* the fact that the coins struck by the Armenian kingdom of Cilicia have been subjected to scientific study,¹ it is encouraging that new coins continue to be discovered which not only enlarge the field of Armenian numismatics, but also cast light on historical events.

Recently, we had at our disposal two unique and unpublished coins of King Smpad (Plate II), which appear to have been struck hurriedly with the aim of propaganda, to announce to the people that Smpad was king and the lawful successor of King Levon the Great. As we will see, Smpad's successor Gosdantin I also struck coins to announce that he was king, and that he was lord of the fortress of Sis (Plate II).

To understand the significance of these coins, we must investigate in detail the political events of this period. The years 1289 to 1299 were extremely turbulent ones for Cilicia, and history of this period is clearly reflected in the coinage.

King Levon II died on February 6, 1289, at the age of 57. He was married to the daughter of Hetoum of Lampron, Kir Anna,^{1a} and in their 27 years of marriage they had 14 children. Of these, four died in childhood. Of the sons, Nerses devoted himself to religion, and Alyanak became Lord of Lampron. Of Levon's three daughters, Zabel married Amaury, the son of the king of Cyprus; Stefane married a Crusader prince in Greece; and Rita, marrying the crown prince Michael, became the empress of Byzantium. The remaining five sons, Hetoum, Toros, Smpad, Gosdantin, and Oshin, all in turn became rulers of Cilicia.²

Following Levon's death, his oldest son Hetoum was elevated to the throne in 1289. Hetoum was a capable individual, and if he had devoted himself wholeheartedly to his royal responsibilities, the situation of Cilicia might have improved. However, he had strong religious tendencies, and did not relish worldly affairs. Although he became king, apparently he did not wish to have an official coronation or anointing. Perhaps for the same reason he did not strike silver coins, contenting himself with rare billons and copper pieces which carry the legend ՀԵԹՈՒՄ ԹԱԳԱՒՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ (HETOUM TAKAVOR HAYOTS).

The political situation was quite serious. The Mamluks, who in 1291 had captured Acre, had managed to put an end to all remaining Crusader principalities in Syria. As a consequence, the southern borders of Cilicia were exposed to enemy attack.

* Originally published in *Haigazian Armenological Review* of Beirut, Vol. VII (1979), pp. 111-120 (in Armenian). It was translated into English by Levon A. Saryan, Ph.D. A few revisions and updates have been made.

¹ Paul Z. Bedoukian, *Coinage of Cilician Armenia* (New York, 1962), and revised edition (Danbury, CT, 1979).

^{1a} Kir Anna was also known as Keran.

² W. H. Rudt-Collenberg, *Rupenides, Hethumides and Lusignans* (Paris, 1963); Sirarpie Der Nersessian, "The Kingdom of Cilician Armenia," in *A History of the Crusades*, Vol. II, K. M. Setton, ed. (Philadelphia, 1962), pp. 630-660.

It is true that Hetoum's father Levon had, in 1285, established an eleven year (ten years, ten months, and ten days) peace treaty with the Mamluk sultan Qalaun;³ Qalaun's successor al-Ashraf, however, cancelled the agreement and began to attack Cilicia's border towns. Hetoum, seeing the danger, attempted to obtain aid from friendly countries. Hetoum's letters to the Pope have been preserved⁴ as well as the Pope's appeals to the Hospitallers and the Knights Templar to aid the Christian Armenians. These appeals had no practical result. Likewise, appeals to the Mongols, who were allies of the Armenians, were fruitless, as the Mongols were occupied with their own internal quarrels.

The Mamluks first attacked the castle of Hromklah, the seat of the Catholicos of the Armenian Apostolic Church, which was situated east of the borders of the Cilician kingdom. Despite a determined defense by its Armenian and Mongol defenders,⁵ the impregnable castle was captured after a forty-day siege on March 31, 1292. Hetoum did not send aid, perhaps in part because he wanted to transfer the Armenian Catholicosate to Cilician territory and to subject it to royal influence. The Mamluks massacred part of the city's population, and Catholicos Stephanos with his bishops was taken prisoner. Armenian historians regard the capture of Hromklah as a great disaster,⁶ while Arab chroniclers describe it as a great victory.⁷

It is worth writing a few lines about Hromklah. This castle was situated on the western bank of the Euphrates River, about 200 km east of Sis, the Armenian capital. In the eleventh century, Hromklah (meaning Roman, or Greek, fortress) had belonged to the Armenian princes subject to Philaretus, and later to the Latin Crusader princes of Edessa. In 1149, after the death of her husband, the Armenian wife^{7a} of the Crusader prince Joscelyn, feeling insecure, had ceded the castle to the Armenian Catholicos of Dzovk' Gregory Bahlavouni.⁸

Joscelyn's son, who was in Europe, returned to the East to find the county of Edessa in Moslem hands, and decided to sell the castle to the Catholics. In this way, the Armenian Catholicos became an independent feudal lord, responsible for his own defense. At that time, the Cilician baron Toros (1144-1168) was heavily engaged in fighting against Byzantium and the sultans of Iconium, and did not think it wise to establish the Armenian Catholicosate in Cilicia proper. In this fashion, for 150 years, Hromklah remained a strong and independent Armenian See, and an important center of literature and learning. After the fall of Hromklah, the See was transferred to Sis, where it remained until 1441, after which it was returned to Etchmiadzin.⁹

The Mamluk sultan al-Ashraf decided to invade Cilicia in the following year (1293). Hetoum, seeing that no assistance was forthcoming from the Mongols or the Europeans, sought to establish a truce with al-Ashraf by handing over to him several fortified cities on his border, including Behesni, Marash, and Til-Hamdoun.¹⁰

³ Victor Langlois, *Le Tresor des chartes d'Arménie ou Cartulaire* (Venice, 1863), pp. 217-231.

⁴ Victor Langlois, *Essai historique et critique sur la constitution sociale et politique de l'Arménie* (St. Petersburg, Russia, 1860), p. 30.

⁵ W. Muir, *The Mamluk Dynasty of Egypt* (London, 1896), p. 45; also see *History of the Armenian People*, Vol. III (Yerevan, 1976), p. 761 (in Armenian).

⁶ Malachia Archbishop Ormanian, *Azhabadoun*, Vol. II (Beirut, 1960 printing), cols. 1732-1733 (in Armenian); Ghevont Alishan, *Hayabadoun* (Venice, 1901), pp. 500-502 (in Armenian); V. A. Hagopian, *Minor Chronicles*, Vol. I (Yerevan, 1951), pp. 65-101 (in Armenian).

⁷ Al-Jazari, *La chronique de Damas*, trans. by Sauvaget (Paris, 1949), pp. 15-16.

^{7a} She was the daughter of the Lord of Vahga, Baron Gosdantin (1092-1099) of Cilician Armenia.

⁸ Ormanian, Vol. I, (Beirut, 1959), cols. 1374-1377.

⁹ Ormanian, Vol. I, cols. 1387-1389, 1392-1394; A. K. Sukiassian, *History of the Armenian Government and Law of Cilicia* (Yerevan, 1978), pp. 60-66 (in Armenian).

¹⁰ Al-Makrizi, *Histoire des sultans Mamlouks de l'Egypte*, 2 vols, trans. by E. M. Quatremere (Paris, 1837-1845), Vol. II, pp. 147-148.

On the Mamluk front, however, events took a new turn. Al-Ashraf was killed in the same year and his successor, Kitbogha, occupied with internal problems, sought a new agreement with Hetoum, and returned to him the captives from Hromklah.

Hetoum, who preferred religious life to affairs of state, accepted the Catholic rite, and entered the Monastery of Drazark. He became a member of the Franciscan order, and was renamed Brother John.

Hetoum was succeeded by his brother Toros, who apparently ruled in Hetoum's place, since he was never anointed king and did not strike coins in his name.¹¹

The political situation demanded the presence of a strong and capable occupant on the throne, but Hetoum's conversion to Catholicism and his decision to become a monk did not satisfy these requirements. Nevertheless, the nobles convinced Hetoum to once again take the helm of the country, and before a year was over, in 1295, Hetoum left the monastery and again ascended the throne of Cilicia.

It was apparent that the Mamluk threat to Cilicia had lessened only temporarily. To save the situation, it was essential to secure outside aid. With this in mind, Hetoum gave his sister Zabel in marriage to Amaury, brother of the king of Cyprus. Even more important was the Mongol alliance. Hetoum decided to visit Baidu Khan, but while Hetoum was still in Persia, Baidu was toppled by Ghazan Khan who became the new Mongol leader. Hetoum presented himself to Ghazan and renewed the Armeno-Mongol alliance.¹²

Upon his return to Sis, Hetoum was pleased to find that he was awaited by a delegation from the Byzantine emperor Andronicus, who had come to request the hand of Hetoum's sister Rita for the crown prince Michael.¹³

In the following year (1296), Hetoum and his brother Toros travelled to Byzantium to attend the wedding of their sister. Of course, Hetoum also had in mind to request Byzantine aid. During his absence, he named his brother Smpad as his caretaker.

Hetoum's religious fervor, and especially his decision to accept Catholicism, had created opponents in Cilicia. Smpad, taking advantage of the situation, and especially encouraged by Catholicos Gregory Anavarzetsi and some nobles, decided to usurp the throne. He was anointed king in the Church of St. Sophia in Sis, with great ceremony in the presence of many bishops and princes.¹⁴ It is interesting to note that Smpad even received the approval of the Pope for his rule.¹⁵

Hetoum and Toros, hearing that Smpad had been anointed, quickly returned to Cilicia, but Smpad prevented their entry. The two brothers returned to Constantinople to request the aid of the Byzantine emperor. At this point, Smpad, bearing many gifts, visited Ghazan Khan and succeeded in gaining his approval to rule. On his return, Smpad encountered Hetoum and Toros in the city of Kesaria (Caesaria in central Asia Minor) carrying gifts to Ghazan Khan. Smpad arrested the two brothers and imprisoned them in the castle of Partzrptert. Toros was killed, and Hetoum was blinded by searing.¹⁶

¹¹ Ormanian, Vol. II, cols. 1754-1756.

¹² See *History of the Armenian People*, Vol. III, pp. 761-762.

¹³ *ibid.*, p. 762.

¹⁴ Ormanian, Vol. II, cols. 1754-1759; Alishan, p. 225.

¹⁵ Langlois, *Essai historique...*, p. 30.

¹⁶ Samouel Anetsi, *Collection of Historical Writings* (Vagharshapat, 1893), p. 154 (in Armenian); Ormanian, Vol. II, cols. 1754-1759; H. T. Nalpanian, *Arab Sources on Armenia and Neighboring Countries* (Yerevan, 1965), pp. 240-242 (in Armenian).

It is apparent that Smpad took these steps because he did not feel secure. It is very interesting to see how he used coinage to strengthen his position. Desiring to show the people that he was the lawful successor of Levon the Great, he immediately struck a coin the obverse of which shows Levon's name and type, and the reverse again Levon's type but with Smpad's name. This unique coin is described below:

No. 1. Silver, 2.75 grams.

Obverse: ԼԵՎՈՆ ԹԱԳԱՒՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՏԱ (LEVON TAKAVOR HAYOTsA) The king is seated facing on a throne decorated with lions, wearing a crown and royal vestments. In his right hand he holds a cross and in his left hand a lily.

Reverse: ՍՄԲԱՏ ԹԱԳԱՒՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՏ (SMPAD TAKAVOR HAYOTs). Two rampant lions facing each other, with a cross between.

No. 2. Silver, 2.56 grams.

Obverse: ՍՄԲԱՏ ԹԱԳԱՒՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՏ (SMPAD TAKAVOR HAYOTs). Like No. 1, a king is seated on a throne, except with a footstool under the king's feet.

Reverse: ՍՄԲԱՏ ԹԱԳԱՒՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՏ (SMPAD TAKAVOR HAYOTs). Coin No. 2 shares the same reverse die as coin No. 1.

There is no question that coin No. 1 was struck immediately after Smpad's coronation, perhaps utilizing an old die of Levon I which was found at the mint. It is apparent that the obverse of coin No. 1 greatly resembles coins attributed to the final period of Levon I. The reverse, which is also of the Levon type but with Smpad's name, indicates that Smpad made a special effort to win over the people.

The fact that both coins 1 and 2 are struck with the same reverse die indicates that these coins followed each other in close chronological succession. The obverse of coin No. 2 carries Smpad's name, and its type is reminiscent of the trams of Levon I.

It is interesting that these two coins were followed by several coins of similar style, which carry Smpad's name on the obverse and the accepted ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՏ (GAROGHOUTPN ASDOUDzOY) legend on the reverse. Thereafter, Smpad struck several new silvers in which the king is seen carrying a mace in his left hand.

Smpad ruled for more than two years, although for a shorter period as an anointed king. It is understandable that during his short rule he was only able to strike a small quantity of silver coins. For this reason his coins are quite rare.

Smpad might have been able to rule for a longer period had political conditions been more favorable. Even during the first year of his reign, the Egyptian Mamluks invaded and pillaged Armenia a few times.¹⁷

These events, including the murder of Toros, gave the next brother Gosdantin an opportunity to gather sympathizers and in 1298 revolt against Smpad. The two brothers fought near Sis, and Gosdantin was victorious. Smpad tried to escape, but was captured and imprisoned in the fortress of Dolevon, where Hetoum was also being held.¹⁸ It is not certain whether or not Gosdantin was anointed king, but it is interesting to note that he took special care with his coinage, in order to inform the people of his rule.

¹⁷ Ormanian, Vol. II, cols. 1759-1761; Nalpanian, p. 242.

¹⁸ *ibid.*

Gosdantin also used coins as a medium of propaganda.^{18a} He struck coins in gold, silver, and copper, as follows:

No. 3. Gold, 3.6 grams [Venice Mekhitarist Museum collection].

Obverse: ԿՈՍԸՆՏԻՆ ԹԳ ՀԱՅՈՅ (GOSDUNTIN TK HAYOTs). The king riding horseback to right. In his right hand he holds a sword, in his left he holds the reins of the horse.

Reverse: ՍՍՈՅ ԲԵՐԴՆ Է ԹԱԳԱՌ (SSOY PERTN E TAKAVOR). The depiction is of a castle with three towers.

This gold coin or presentation piece announces that Gosdantin, not Smpad, is the master of Sis. Of Gosdantin's gold pieces only two are known, both from the same dies. One is kept by the Mekhitarists of Venice, and the other is in the Istanbul Museum.

Interestingly, Basmadjian¹⁹ gives the description and drawing of a second type of gold coin (with a slightly different design), the location of which is not known.²⁰

No. 4. Silver, 2.6 grams.

Obverse: ԿՈՍԸՆՏԻՆ ԹԱԳԱՌՐ ՀԱՅՈ (GOSDUNTIN TAKAVOR HAYO). The king riding on horseback, etc., similar to the obverse of coin No. 3.

Reverse: ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՅ Է ԹԱԳՈՐ (GAROGHOUTPN AY E TAKOR). The king standing, wearing a crown and royal vestments, holding a sword in his right hand and a cross in his left hand. Silver coins with inscription varieties exist.

Once again, Gosdantin indicates by this depiction that it was by the power of the sword that he ascended the royal throne.

No. 5. Copper, 2.7 grams.

Obverse: ԿՈՍՏԱՆԴԻԱՆՈՍ ԹԱԳ (GOSDANTIANOS TAK). The king is standing with a sword and a cross, as on the reverse of coin No. 4.

Reverse: ՇԻՆԵԼ ԲԱՂԱԲՆ ՍԻՍ Է (SHINEL KAGHAKN SIS E). A cross with equal length arms. Copper coins with inscription varieties exist.

Because Gosdantin ruled for less than a year, his silver coins are extremely rare, and his copper coins are rare. The coins are nevertheless artistically well-executed. It is apparent that he too devoted considerable attention to his coinage as a means of propaganda.

Unfortunately, the political situation deteriorated considerably. In the spring of 1298, the Mamluks invaded Cilicia, but could not capture the castles. In the month of June, they returned with a larger force and captured the castle of Hamous, and the important border post of Til Hamdoun.²¹ Gosdantin was forced to agree to harsh terms, handing over to the Mamluks all the fortresses south of the Jihan River—Hamous, Til Hamdoun, Sarvantikar, and Marash.²²

^{18a} On the coins of Gosdantin, see Paul Z. Bedoukian, "The Coinage of Gosdantin I (1298-1299) of Cilician Armenia," *Handes Amsorya*, Vol. LXXII (October 1958), No. 10, pp. 381-390 (in Armenian); also Y. T. Nercessian, "Inventory of Gosdantin I trams," *Armenian Numismatic Journal*, Series I, Vol. XIV (June 1988), No. 2, pp. 12-15.

¹⁹ K. J. Basmadjian, *Numismatique générale de l'Arménie* (Venice, 1936) (in Armenian).

²⁰ Paul Z. Bedoukian, "In Search of an Armenian Gold Coin," *Armenian Numismatic Journal*, Series I, Vol. II (December 1976), Nos. 3-4, pp. 22-27; also by the same author "Some Obscure Pages of Armenian Numismatics," *Bazmavep*, Vol. CXXX (1972), Nos. 2-3, pp. 291-302 (in Armenian).

²¹ D'Ohsson, *Histoire des Mongols*, Vol. IV (Amsterdam, 1821), p. 14.

²² Nalpanjian, p. 242.

The Armenian princes, seeing that Gosdantin was unable to defend the country, once again persuaded Hetoum (who had recovered sight in one of his eyes) to resume rule of Cilicia. Worried about the developing events, Gosdantin released Smpad from prison and the two brothers rose against Hetoum. This time, the princes, as well as the Knights Templar and the Hospitallers, stood behind Hetoum, and won the contest. Hetoum arrested his two brothers and exiled them to Constantinople, where they remained until their death.²³

The last period of Hetoum's reign began in 1299. In the same year, the Mongol leader Ghazan Khan invaded Syria, and Hetoum, as his ally, came to the Khan's aid. The unified army destroyed the Mamluks, and by the month of December reached Jerusalem.

As a result of these victories, Hetoum recovered the lost Cilician fortresses which had been handed over to the Mamluks.²⁴ Thus came to an end a very turbulent period of Armenian history, and a very interesting one for Armenian numismatics.

PAUL Z. BEDOUKIAN, Ph. D.

ՄՄԲԱՏ ԹԱԳԱՒՈՐԻ ԵՐԿՈՒ ԱՆՏԻՊ ԴՐԱԱՄՆԵՐԸ [Ամփոփում]

Հեղինակին հաւաքածոյն, երկու եզակի և անտիպ դրամներ, հատանուած Մմբատ Թագաւորին (1296-1298) կողմէ, կը պատկերացնեն այս շրջանի պատմական կացութիւնը, Հէթում Բ իր եղբորը Թորոսին հետ մենեցաւ Կ. Պոլիս ներկայ ըլլալու իրենց քրոջ Ռիթային ամուսնութեան Բիւզանդիոնի գահաժառանգ Միքայէլին իր բացակայութեան իրեն տեղակալ կարգեց իր յաջորդ եղբոր՝ Մմբատին: Մմբատ օգտագործելով պատեհութիւնը, սիրաշահեցաւ կաթողիկոսն ու կղերականութիւնը և ակնուկանութիւնը, զրաւեց զահր և Թագաւոր օծուեցաւ 1296 թ. Սիւս մայրաքաղաքի Ս. Մովսիս տաճարին մէջ: Հետաքրքրական է նշել նաև, թէ Մմբատ ստացաւ Հռոմի պապին հաւանութիւնը իր գահակալութեան համար:

Իր Թագաւորութիւնը օրինակացնելու համար, իր տպած դրամներուն վրայ ան ժողովուրդին կը յայտարարէ, թէ Մմբատ Թագաւոր է և օրինաւոր ժառանգորդը Մեծն Լևոնին: Մմբատին հապճեպով կոխած դրամները, կը նմանին Լևոն Ա-ի դրամներու տիպերուն: Նոյն իսկ Լևոնին անունը արձանագրուած է իր կոխած դրամին վրայ՝ ԼԵՒՈՆ ԹԱԳԱՒՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՑԱ/ՄՄԲԱՏ ԹԱԳԱՒՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ, անկասկած օգտագործելով Լևոն Ա Թագաւորին հին կնիքները: Իր կտրած ալլ դրամի մը վրայի շրջագրութիւնն է ՄՄԲԱՏ ԹԱԳԱՒՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՑԱ/ՄՄԲԱՏ ԹԱԳԱՒՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ, իր աւելի ուշ թողարկած հասարակ արծաթ դրամներուն ետին, Լևոն Ա-ի նման, արձանագրուած է ԿԱՌՈՂՈՒԹԻՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԴՈՑ: Մմբատ իշխեց աւելի քան երկու տարի, թէև աւելի կարճ ժամանակ՝ իր օծուած Թագաւոր Հասկնայի է որ կարճ Թագաւորութեան մը շրջանին ան կարողացաւ հատանել միայն փոքրաքանակ թիւով դրամներ, և այս պատճառով Մմբատի դրամները բաւական հազուադէպ են:

Իրմէ ետք, Կոստանդին Ա րունգրուեց զահր: Կոստանդին ալ Մմբատին նման զործածեց իր դրամները իբր փորձակապետայի միջոց: Իր ոսկի դրամին վրայ արձանագրուած է ԿՈՍՏԱՆԴՆՈՒՆ ԹԳ ՀԱՅՈՑԱ/ՄՈՑ ԲԵՐԴՆ Է ԹԱԳԱՒՈՐ:

Այս յօդուածով կ'ուսումնասիրուին Մմբատ ու Կոստանդին Թագաւորներու դրամները, որոնք հասանուած են պատմական խոռովալից շրջանի մը միջոցին ու առաւելադէպ օգտագործուած օրինականացնելու համար իրենց տիրակալութիւնը:

Պ. ԶԱՐԵՀ ՊՏՈՒԿԵԱՆ

²³ Ormanian, Vol. II, cols. 1761-1762.

²⁴ Nalpanian, p. 244.

SOME DISCOVERIES IN A MIXED «HOARD» OF MEDIEVAL ARMENIAN SILVER PIECES

One of the many delights of numismatics, whether you are just a collector or a professional numismatist, is the first hand examination of a hoard of ancient or medieval coins fresh from the ground. This joy, unfortunately, is afforded to only a few, and what a shame this is. For the handling of a number of closely related coins is the ultimate learning experience. No amount of reading or study can compensate for this type of hands on exposure.

It is truly amazing just what can be learned from a hoard of coins. Aside from the obvious, a great deal of other facts can be derived, not only for the numismatist, but for the archaeologist and historian. Hoards of just a few coins to thousands are so important to these historical scientists that the Royal Numismatic Society, funded by the British Academy, publish periodically, a book entitled, *Coin Hoards*. These books list all of the coin hoards that have been reported to the Society for the dates that are covered by each of these books.

I have been truly blessed in having had several hoards of both ancient¹ and medieval² coins to examine and study at my leisure. One such group was rather by accident and is even now still under investigation.³ This was early in the spring of 1974, when the Reverend I. G. C. Campbell⁴ obtained a hoard of 704 Cilician Armenian silver pieces⁵ for study at the university of Nebraska. At that time I was working in a scientific testing laboratory and had at my disposal a direct reading electronic balance that was sensitive to one thousandth of a gram and accurate to one hundredth of a gram. As I was also Ian Campbell's part time research assistant, I was asked by him to weigh each of these Armenian coins.

When they were purchased, the coins had been roughly separated by similar look into twelve packets of 24 to 82 coins each. Ian, with his early archaeological training had already marked each coin with its hoard number with India ink. As I opened the first packet of seventy-one silver trams of Hetoum I, and saw my first Cilician Armenian coin, I am afraid that I was disappointed. These coins were in various stages of very heavy tarnish to outright corrosion. Some even had small bits of the cloth bag that they had been buried in adhering to some of the coins.⁶ Most of these coins were of

¹ Some of the ancients: hoard of 279 late Roman bronzes; hoard of 63 small and 57 large module Anastasius I folles; hoard of 1,088 and hoard of 469 copper scyphates (see *Coinage and Money in the Byzantine Empire 1081-1261* (New York, 1967), by Michael F. Hendy); 1,852 silver punch mark pieces from Magadha, India.

² Some of the medieval: hoard of 114 large and hoard of 23 small Trebizond aspers; hoard of 489 Ottoman gold pieces; hoard of 786 mixed Indian coppers; hoard of 374 billon bull and horseman pieces.

³ See *Armenian Numismatic Journal*, Series I, Vol. XX (September 1994), No. 3, pp. 45-52, "A Microchemical Investigation of Suspected Plating on Thirteenth-Century Armenian Silver Trams," by L. A. Saryan and R. F. Dragen.

⁴ Ian Charles Gordon Campbell: A.M. (Archaeology), A.B. (Byzantine Art), M.D. (Master of Divinity), Fellow of the Antiquarian Society Edinburgh, Fellow of the Royal Numismatic Society, 1934-40, Archaeologist in Turkey; 1940-54, Head Master of a Turkish Boys School in Izmir; 1954-74, Minister for the First Congregational Church of Weeping Water, Nebraska; 1956-78, Curator of the Numismatic and Philatelic Section of the University of Nebraska State Museum.

⁵ See *The Numismatic Chronicle*, Vol. 141 (1981), pp. 166-171, plates 32-34, "Notes on the Classification of the Trams of Cilician Armenia, c. 1200-1270," by D. M. Metcalf.

⁶ See *The Numismatic Chronicle*, Vol. 141 (1981), pp. 171-172, "Textile Traces on the Coins of Hetum and Zabel," by L. J. Majewski.

little artistic merit and some were poorly struck and in general were in a very poor state of preservation.⁷ After weighing only a few of these coins my fingers were black and were soiling the new 2"x2" envelopes that I was putting each coin into for storage. Luckily my next packet of Hetoum I coins were beautiful, well preserved early examples of that king's trams.

After I had weighed the coins I was to pass them on to Mr. Robert A. Weimer, another part time assistant to Campbell. Bob was to record the inscriptions, the field marks and find their Bedoukian corpus number. However, before I had finished weighing the second packet, Bob found that he needed to move out of state for his regular job. It was thus that Ian asked me to do Bob's work to, and I found myself with more than two decades of fascinating work on this group of Armenian coins.

By mid-summer of 1974, Bill, the man who had obtained the Armenian coins for Ian came to Lincoln, Nebraska to live. He had sold a local business man his extensive collection of 4,489 Ottoman coins and was here to put together a two volume catalogue of this collection. Bill's specialty was Arabic coins and he gave me an autographed copy of a book that he had written on how to read Arabic coins. This prompted me to ask him about the bilingual coins of Hetoum I. Bill told me that he had a number of these coins, but now he had only three left besides what was in his personal collection. He also indicated that these bilingual coins were from several very large groups of coins, including ours, that he had purchased in Turkey. I bought the three remaining trams and learned that he had also kept thirty-six other of the better pieces from our group. It was thus that we learned that our group was not the untouched hoard that we had been lead to believe, but rather only about one fourth or one fifth of a much larger hoard.

When I finished my initial work of weighing and recording the inscriptions of the entire group of coins, I started a die comparison study. In this study I picked out all of the coins that had the exact same obverse inscription and placed them together in their own group. Then I took the first coin of a group and compared its distinctive obverse features to each of the other coins with that same obverse inscription. And the second, and so on until I had compared them all to each of the other coins in that grouped of coins. In this way I found which coins were struck from the same obverse die, if any. I then did likewise with each of the reverse inscriptions and coins. Early in this study I made a startling discovery. I found two Levon I trams of the two lion type that were from the same obverse die, but had different reverse dies. And too, the reverse inscriptions were not the usual ՎԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԹ, but rather ՄԱՐԱՏ ԹԱԳԱՒՈՐ ՀԱՅՈ. Could this be, a coin with two king's name on it? It was not until much later that I found that Dr. Bedoukian had also found one of these strange trams.⁸ I have subsequently checked the reverse of each Levon I two lion tram that I have seen to see if I could find another one, but so far I have not.

The King Smpad coins that I did find in this group were three of the coronation type trams with the king holding the fleur-de-lys in his left hand and six of later trams with the king holding a mace over his left shoulder. Thus there are eleven trams in all of King Smpad in this group of coins. Of the thirty-six coins that I saw that were retained by Bill, there were three of King Smpad. These trams were as follows:

CCA No. 1659, 2.96 grams ↑ 7
Obverse: ՄԱՐԱՏ ԹԱԳԱՒՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՅ
Reverse: ՎԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԹՅՈ

⁷ These pieces were mostly silver trams of Hetoum's last issue of silver.

⁸ Letter of Dr. Paul Z. Bedoukian of October 22, 1982. These two Levon-Smpad coins were marked as such in my notes to Dr. D. M. Metcalf when the coins and all of my notes were sent to him. His only mention of them was on page 167, "131-2. 1/A, unusual obverse style. Two from same obv. die, 2.96, 2.91 g." This from the 1981 *The Numismatic Chronicle*.

CCA No. 1660, 2.90 grams ↑↖	Obverse: ԿՄԲԱՏ ԹԱԳԱԻՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ
	Reverse: ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈ
	four dots to right of king
CCA No. 1666, 2.57 grams ↑↓	Obverse: ԿՄԲԱՏ ԹԱԳՐ ՀԱՅՈ
	Reverse: ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈ

Ten of the eleven King Smpad coins in our group are shown in photographic Plate III. Coins No. 1 and 2 are the Levon I – Smpad type from the same obverse die. On coin No. 3 note the faint fleur-de-lys in the field next to the king's left hand. On the reverse of coin 3 there is a misspelling of the legend. While the weight of coin 5 is good for a tram, the circle of dots around the king and the seated king itself is much smaller than normal. Coins No. 3, 7, 9, and 10 seem to be missing the footstool, while the other coins have it. Coin No. 11 appears to have a double mace over the king's shoulder.

Coin No. 1, 2.96 grams ↑↓	Obverse: ԿԵԻՐՆ ԹԱԳԱԻՐ. ՀԱ
	Reverse: ԿՄԲԱՏ ԹԱԳԱԻՐ ՀԱՅՈ
Coin No. 2, 2.91 grams ↑↖	Obverse: ԿԵԻՐՆ ԹԱԳԱԻՐ. ՀԱ
	Reverse: ԿՄԲԱՏ ԹԱԳԱԻՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ
Coin No. 3, 3.03 grams ↑↖	Obverse: ԿՄԲԱՏ ԹԱԳՐ ՀԱՅՐ
	Reverse: ԿԱԲՈՂՈԹԲՆ ԱՍՏԱԽԾ
Coin No. 4, 2.82 grams ↑↖	Obverse: ԿՄԲԱՏ ԹԱԳԱԻՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ
	Reverse: ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈ
Coin No. 5, 2.88 grams ↑↗	Obverse: ԿՄԲԱՏ ԹԱԳԱԻՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ
	Reverse: ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈ
Coin No. 6, 2.81 grams ↑↗	Obverse: ԿՄԲԱՏ ԹԱԳԱԻՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ
	Reverse: ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՑ
Coin No. 7, 2.71 grams ↑↓	Obverse: ԿՄԲԱՏ ԹԱԳԱԻՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ
	Reverse: ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՑ
Coin No. 8, 3.09 grams ↑←	Obverse: ԿՄԲԱՏ ԹԱԳԱԻՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ
	Reverse: ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈ
	three dots to right of king
Coin No. 9, 2.80 grams ↑←	Obverse: ԿՄԲԱՏ ԹԱԳԱԻՐ ՀԱՅՈ
	Reverse: ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈ
Coin No. 10, 3.25 grams ↑↗	Obverse: ԿՄԲԱՏ ԹԱԳՐ ՀԱՅ
	Reverse: ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈ
Coin No. 11, 3.00 grams ↑↘	Obverse: ԿՄԲԱՏ ԹԱԳԱԻՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ
	Reverse: ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈ

Please note that coin No. 7 has been omitted from the photographic plate due to space limitations.

ROBERT R. KUTCHER

ARMENIAN NUMISMATIC LITERATURE

- 22** ARMENIAN OBSERVER. Commemorative Coin for Yerevan State University is Available. *Armenian Observer*, Vol. XXIV (17 August 1994), No. 41, pp. 11.
To celebrate the 75th anniversary of the Yerevan State University, a limited number of commemorative coins are available, available at \$65. YTN
Երևանի համալսարանին 75-ամեակը տոնելու համար, սահմանափակ թիվով յուշադրամներ թողարկված են, մատչելի \$65-ով.
- 23** BORGMANN, Fred. World Coin Roundup. *World Coin News*, Vol. XXII (27 March 1995), No. 7, p. 37, illus.
The Republic of Armenia issued a 25 dram silver proof commemorative coin in honor of the battle of Sardarapat (1918). The obverse of 1994-dated, 0.999 silver coin depicts the Armenian coat of arms and bears the inscription "ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆ." The reverse features a symbolic design dominated by an eagle and the monument of Sardarapat and the inscription "ՄԱՐԴԱՐԱՊԱՏ/1918." Diameter 39 mm, weight 1.000 oz, 3,000 minted.
Հայաստանի Հանրապետությունը թողարկած է 25 դրամնոց արծաթեայ յուշադրամ մը ի իշխատել Սարդապատի ճակատամարտին 1918 թվադրոճած և 0.999 զուտ արծաթեայ դրամի երեսին պատկերուճած է Հայկական զինանշանն ու «ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆ» արճանագրուճիւնը, Դրամին ետին քանդակուճած է խորհրդաւոր ուրուագիծ մը, ուր արծիւ մը և Սարտարապատի յուշարճանը կը տիրապետեն և «ՄԱՐԴԱՐԱՊԱՏ/1918» խորագրուճիւնը: Տրամագիծ՝ 39 մմ, ծանրութիւն՝ 1.000 աւուզգ, 3,000 օրինակ թողարկուճած:
- 24** BORGMANN, Fred. World Coin Roundup. *World Coin News*, Vol. XXII (14 August 1995), No. 17, 52, illus.
See abstract of No. 26.
- 25** BRITISH ROYAL MINT. Armenia Honors Independence. *World Coin News*, Vol. XXII (17 July 1995), p. 3, illus.
See abstract of No. 26.
- 26** BRITISH ROYAL MINT. Armenia Issues First Commemorative Coin Since Independence. *Armenian Mirror-Spectator*, Vol. LXV (1 July 1995), No. 3393, p. 10, illus.
The Republic of Armenia issued a 25 dram silver proof commemorative coin in honor of the nation's first currency. The obverse of 1994-dated, 0.925 sterling silver coin depicts the Armenian coat of arms and bears the inscription "ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆԻ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ." The reverse features apricot with the legend in Armenian ՅԻՐԱՆ and "ARMENIACA APRICOT." Diameter 38.61 mm, weight 28.28 grams, 10,000 minted.
Հայաստանի Հանրապետությունը թողարկած է 25 դրամնոց արծաթեայ յուշադրամ մը ի իշխատել Հայ ազգային դրամի առաջին տարելիցին 1994 թվադրոճած և 0.925 ստերլինգ զուտ արծաթեայ դրամի երեսին պատկերուճած է Հայկական զինանշանն ու «ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆԻ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ» շրջագրուճիւնը, Դրամի ետին քանդակուճած է ծիրան ու Հայերեն արճանագրուճիւնը՝ «ԻՐԱՆ» և «ARMENIACA APRICOT» խորագրուճիւնը: Տրամագիծ՝ 38.61 մմ, ծանրութիւն՝ 28.28 գրամ, 10,000 օրինակ թողարկուճած:
- 27** BRITISH ROYAL MINT. Armenia: Silver 25 Dram Marks First Currency Issue. *Numismatist*, Vol. 108 (August 1995), No. 8, p. 925, illus.
See abstract of No. 26.
- 28** BRITISH ROYAL MINT. Britanakan ark'ayakan dramanishneru kachare haykakan dram-i hushahawak'atsoyi nor orinakner hrparak ke hane [The British Royal Mint Strikes New Examples of Armenian Commemorative Drams] - Բրիտանական արքայական դրամախիշներու կաճառը Հայկական դրամի յուշահաւաքածոյի նոր օրինակներ հրապարակ կը հանէ. *Hairenik*, Vol. 95 (3 August 1995), No. 44427, p. 16, illus.
See abstract of No. 26.

INVENTORY OF SMPAD TRAMS

Compiled by Y. T. Nercessian

The catalogue below is compiled by merging the silver coins of Smpad listed in P. Z. Bedoukian's *Coinage of Cilician Armenia*¹ and "A Hoard of Smpad Coins,"² sale and auction catalogues, and input from several collectors (Plates II and III).³ Three types of coins are included.

A. Coronation tram

Obv.: The king is seated on a throne ornamented with lions, wearing a crown and royal mantle on his shoulders. He holds a cross in his r. hand and fleur-de-lys in his l. His feet rest on a footstool. Clockwise legend,
+ ՍՄԱՏ ԹԱԳԱԽՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ.

Rev.: A long cross between two lions rampant regardant. Clockwise legend,
+ ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԵՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՅ.

B. Tram

Obv.: The king is seated on a throne ornamented with lions, wearing a crown and royal mantle on his shoulders. He holds a cross in his r. hand and mace in his l., extending over his shoulder. Clockwise legend,
+ ՍՄԱՏ ԹԱԳԱԽՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ.

Rev.: A long cross between two lions rampant regardant. Clockwise legend,
+ ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԵՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՅ.

C. Half tram (or billon)

Obv.: Lion walking r., behind him a cross. Clockwise legend,
+ ՍՄԱՏ ԹԱԳՐ Հ.

Rev.: Fleur-de-lys. Clockwise legend,
+ ՇԻՆԵԼ Ի ԲԱՂԱՔ ՍԻ.

Table I. Smpad silver coin catalogue

No	CCA No	Reverse Legend	†	Wt	Obv./Rev. Die	Coll.	P1
A. Coronation trams (king holding fleur-de-lys/addorsed lions)							
ՀԵԻՈՆ ԹԱԳԱԽՐ ՀԱՅՈՑԱ							
001	---	+ ՍՄԱՏ ԹԱԳԱԽՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ	B4	2.75	---	---	PB Unp-1 *

¹ P. Z. Bedoukian, *Coinage of Cilician Armenia* (New York, 1962; Vienna, 1963; revised edition, Danbury, Ct, 1979), pp. 325-328, pls.

² P. Z. Bedoukian, "A Hoard of Smpad Coins," *Handes Amsorya*, Vol. LXXVIII (January-March 1964), Nos. 1-3, p. 37-44 (in Armenian); also in *Selected Numismatic Studies* (Los Angeles, 1981), pp. 380-383. An English translation of this article, entitled "A Silver Hoard of Smpad of Cilician Armenia," is published in this issue, pp. 59-62.

³ Coin Nos. 5, 7, 77, and 134 are illustrated with "A Silver Hoard of Smpad of Cilician Armenia," Plate II; coin Nos. 1 and 4 are illustrated with "Two Unpublished Coins of King Smpad of Cilician Armenia," Plate II; Coin Nos. 2, 3, 44-46, 61, 70, 84, 85, and 142 are illustrated with "Some Discoveries in a Mixed «Hoard» of Medieval Armenian Silver Pieces," Plate III.

No	CCA No	Reverse Legend	†	Wt	Obv./Rev. Die	Coll.	P1
A. Coronation trams (cont.)							
ՀԵՒՈՆ ԹԱԳԱՒՈՐ. ՀԱ							
002	---	ԿՄԲԱՍ ԹԱԳԱՒՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ	B9	2.91	01	---	RK2 •
003	---	ԿՄԲԱՍ ԹԱԳԱՒՈՐ ՀԱՆ	B10	2.96	01	---	RK1 •
ԿՄԲԱՍ ԹԱԳԱՒՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ							
004	---	ԿՄԲԱՍ ԹԱԳԱՒՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ	B4	2.56	---	---	PB Unp-2 •
ԿՄԲԱՍ ԹԱԳՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ							
005	---	ԿՄԲԱՍ ԹԱԳԱՒՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ	B1	2.74	03	---	SNS-1 •
ԿՄԲԱՍ ԹԱԳԱՒՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ							
006	---	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏ	B4	---	---	---	SNS-2
007	---	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՑ	C3	2.91	05	---	SNS-3 ⁴ •
008	---	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՑ	D2	---	---	02	SNS-4
009	---	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՑ	C2	2.41	---	---	SNS-5
010	---	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՑ	C1	2.76	---	02	SNS-6
011	1653a	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՑ	A1	2.42	---	---	CCA-PB ⁵
012	1653a	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՑ	B4	---	---	---	R 12-5-94-80 •
013	1653a	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՑ	F	2.91	---	---	NW
014	1653a	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՑ	F	2.58	---	---	CNG 27-181 ⁶ •
015	1653a	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՑ	---	---	---	---	AD 371/1 ⁷
016	1653a	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՑ	---	---	---	---	AD 371/2
017	1653a	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՑ	---	---	---	---	AD 371/3
018	1653a	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՑ	---	---	---	---	AD 372/1
019	1653a	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՑ	---	---	---	---	AD 372/2
020	1653a	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՑ	---	---	---	---	AD 372/3
021	1653a	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՑ	---	---	---	---	AD 373/1
022	1653a	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՑ	B4	2.85	---	---	NK 919
023	1653a	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՑ	C3	2.68	---	---	M 12-827
024	1653aV	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՑ	C3	---	---	---	AD 365 ⁸ •
025	1653aV	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՑ	C3	---	---	---	AD 366
026	1653aV	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՑ	---	---	---	---	AD 367/1
027	1653aV	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՑ	---	---	---	---	AD 367/2
028	1653aV	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՑ	---	---	---	---	AD 367/3
029	1653aV	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՑ	---	---	---	---	AD 368/1
030	1653aV	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՑ	---	---	---	---	AD 368/2
031	1653aV	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՑ	---	---	---	---	AD 368/3
032	1653aV	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՑ	---	---	---	---	AD 369/1
033	1653aV	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՑ	---	---	---	---	AD 369/2
034	1653b	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾ	A1	2.42	---	---	CCA-IS
035	1653b	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾ	---	---	---	---	AD 373/2
036	---	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾ ⁿ	B4	---	05	---	SNS-7
037	1653b	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾ	---	---	---	---	AD 373/3
038	1654	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾ	B2	2.42	---	---	CCA-KE
039	1654	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾ	---	---	---	---	AD 374/1

⁴ Examination of photographs in *Handes Amsorya* (see above, note 2, p. 40) show that for coins SNS-3 to 7, in the word ԹԱԳԱՒՈՐ the letters O and R are ligatured.

⁵ When the letters "CCA" are present in front of an abbreviation (CCA-PB), that means the source is P. Z. Bedoukian, *Coinage of Cilician Armenia* (New York, 1962).

⁶ Coin Nos. 14, 24, 25, 40, and 41 with circles in field each side of the king.

⁷ We have compiled from Asbed Donabedian auction catalogue as much as we possibly could. Coins already cited in CCA are not duplicated.

⁸ Coin No. 24 has dot at the end of obverse legend.

No	CCA No	Reverse Legend	†	Wt	Obv./Rev. Die	Coll.	P1
A. Coronation trams (cont.)							
+ՄՄԲԱՏ ԹԱԳԱԽՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ							
040	1653a	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՑ	F	2.92	---	YN	*
041	1653aV	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՑ	C2	---	---	AD 370/1	*
042	1653aV	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՑ	C2	---	---	AD 370/2	
043	1653aV	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՑ	C2	---	---	AD 370/3	
+ՄՄԲԱՏ ԹԱԳԱԽՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ							
044	1655V	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՑ	B4	2.81	---	RK6	*
045	1653bV	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՑ	A5	2.88	---	RK5	*
046	---	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒ	B4	2.82	---	RK4	*
+ՄՄԲԱՏ ԹԱԳԱԽՐ ՀԱՅ							
047	---	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏ	D2	---	---	SNS-8	
+ՄՄԲԱՏ ԹԱԳԱԽՐ ՀԱ							
048	---	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏ I	B3	2.92	07	04	SNS-9
049	---	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏ I	B3	3.03	07	04	SNS-10
+ՄՄԲԱՏ ԹԱԳՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ							
050	1655	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՑ	B4	---	---	CCA-AD	
051	1655	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՑ	B4	---	---	CCA-BN	
052	1655	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՑ	B4	---	---	CCA-KB	
053	1655	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՑ	B4	---	---	CCA-MM	
054	1655V	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՑ	D1	2.68	---	YN	*
055	---	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՒ	B3	3.02	03	---	SNS-11
056	1655V	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾ	B4	2.80	---	GM	
+ՄՄԲԱՏ ԹԱԳԱԽՐ ՀԱ							
057	1656	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՑ	A4	---	---	CCA-WM	
058	1657	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾ	A4	---	---	CCA-MM	
059	1656	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏԻ	---	---	---	AD 374/3	
+ՄՄԲԱՏ ԹԱԳՐ ՀԱՅ							
060	1658	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏ	B3	---	---	CCA-MM	
B. Trams (king holding mace/addorsed lions)							
+ՄՄԲԱՏ ԹԱԳՐ ՀԱՅՐ ⁹							
061	1659V	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏԱԽԻԾ	B3	3.03	---	---	RK3
+ՄՄԲԱՏ ԹԱԳԱԽՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ							
062	1659	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՑ	B4	---	---	CCA-AA	
063	1659	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՑ	B4	---	---	CCA-AD	
064	1659	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՑ	B4	---	---	CCA-PB	
065	1660	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՒ	E	---	---	CCA-AA	
066	1660	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՒ	E	---	---	CCA-IS	
067	1659V	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՒ	A4	---	09	---	AD 375 ¹⁰
068	1659V	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾ	A4	---	09	---	AD 376
069	1660V	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒ	A6	---	---	AD 377/1	*

⁹ King seated on throne, but holding a fleur-de-lys instead of a mace. Reverse is double struck and there is a misspelling of the legend.

¹⁰ Coin Nos. 67 and 68, in inscription circle, sunburst over the king's head.

No	CCA No	Reverse Legend	†	Wt	Obv./Rev. Die	Coll.	P1
B. Trams (cont.)							
+ՄԻԲԱՏ ԹԱԳԱԽԻՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ ¹¹							
070	1661	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԽՈՒ	B6	3.00	---	---	RK11 •
+ՄԻԲԱՏ ԹԱԳԱԽԻՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ							
071	1661	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈ	B4	---	---	---	CCA-AA
072	1661	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈ	B4	---	---	---	CCA-WM
073	1661	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈ	---	---	---	---	AD 378/1
074	1661	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈ	---	---	---	---	AD 379/1
075	1661	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈ	A4	2.59	---	---	YN
+ՄԻԲԱՏ ԹԱԳԱԽԻՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ (?)							
076	---	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԽՈՑ	B4	---	---	---	SNS-12
077	1661	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈ	B4	2.67	---	---	SNS-13 •
+ՄԻԲԱՏ ԹԱԳԱԽԻՐ ՀԱՅՈՒ							
078	1663V	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԽՈՒ	A4	2.74	---	---	YN •
+ՄԻԲԱՏ ԹԱԳԱԽԻՐ ՀԱՅՈՒ							
079	1662	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԽՈՑ	A4	---	---	---	CCA-WM
080	1662	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԽՈՑ	---	---	---	---	AD 378/2
081	1662V	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԽՈՒ Է	A4	2.63	11	---	LS1 ¹²
082	1662	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԽՈՑ	A3	2.71	---	---	RK7
083	1662V	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԽՈՒ	A5	2.83	11	---	LS2
084	1662V	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԽՈՒ	A5	3.09	---	---	RK8 ¹³ •
085	1662V	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԽՈՒ	A5	2.80	---	---	RK9 •
086	1662V	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԽՈՒ	B8	2.78	---	---	NW
087	1663	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԽՈՒ	A4	---	---	---	CCA-AA
088	1663	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԽՈՒ	A4	---	---	---	CCA-JG
089	1663	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԽՈՒ	A4	2.50	---	---	CCA-KK
090	1663	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԽՈՒ	A4	2.79	---	---	FM coll. ¹⁴
091	1663	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԽՈՒ	A4	---	13	---	SNS-14
092	1663V	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԽՈՒ	B4	2.80	---	---	YN
093	1664	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԽ	A4	---	---	---	CCA-AD
094	1664	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԽ	A4	---	---	---	CCA-AD
095	1664	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԽ	A4	---	---	---	CCA-MM
096	1664	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԽ	B6	2.72	13	---	SNS-15
097	1664	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԽ	A4	---	15	---	SNS-16
098	1664	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԽ	A4	2.94	---	---	NK 921
099	1664V	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԽ	B4	2.88	---	---	NW
100	1665	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒ	B3	2.88	---	---	CCA-PB
101	1665	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒ	B3	---	15	---	SNS-17
102	1665	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈՒ	---	---	---	---	AD 379/3
103	1666	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՈ	B4	---	---	---	CCA-VM
104	1667	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏ	B4	---	---	---	CCA-IS
105	1667	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏ	B4	---	---	---	CCA-MM
106	1667	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏ	B4	2.63	11	---	LS3 ¹⁵
106	1667	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏ	B4	2.63	11	---	LS3
107	1667	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԱՆ ԱՍՏ	A6	2.59	---	06	LS4

¹¹ Has double mace.¹² LS coins 1-6, Ex AD, lot 384.¹³ Three dots to right of king.¹⁴ (CM.861-1992), Bourgey sale 27.X.1992, lot 920. Ex N. Kapamadjian coll., lot 1333.¹⁵ LS coins 1-3, spelling closest to ԹԱԳԱԽԻՐ.

No	CCA No	Reverse Legend	†	Wt	Obv./Rev. Die	Coll.	P1
B. Trams (cont.)							
.. ՍԽԲԱՒՆ ԼԱԳԱԽՐ ՀԱՅՈ							
108	1667V	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏ	A6	2.47	---	06	LS7 ¹⁶
ԿՄԲԱՆ ԹԱԳԱԽՐ ՀԱՅ							
109	1668	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՑ	B4	---	---	---	CCA-WM
110	1668	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՑ	B4	3.08	---	---	NW
111	1668	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՑ	---	---	---	---	AD 380/1
112	1668V	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏ	---	---	---	---	AD 379/4
ԿՄԲԱՆ ԹԱԳՈՐ ՀԱՅՈ							
113	---	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈ	B1	---	17	---	SNS-18
114	1669	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈ	B7	2.60	---	---	NW
115	1669V	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈ	A6	2.84	---	---	CNG 27-182
116	1669	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾ	A4	---	---	---	CCA-WM
117	1669	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾ	---	---	---	---	AD 380/2
118	---	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾ	A4	2.97	19	---	SNS-19
119	1670	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾ	A4	---	---	---	CCA-WM
120	1671	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒ	D1	2.55	---	---	CCA-KK
121	1671	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒ	D1	2.61	---	---	CCA-PB
122	1671	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒ	D1	---	---	---	CCA-WM
123	1671V	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒ	A4	2.87	---	---	NW
124	---	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒ	B3	---	17	---	SNS-20
125	---	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒ	B3	2.64	19	---	SNS-21
ԿՄԲԱՆ ԹԱԳՐ ՀԱՅՈ							
126	1672	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒ	B3	---	---	---	CCA-MM
127	1672	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒ	B3	2.85	---	---	NK 923
128	1672V	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒ	A4	3.05	---	---	CS IV-810
ԿՄԲԱՆ ԹԱԳՐ ՀԱՅՈ							
129	1673V	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՑ	A4	2.59	---	---	YN
130	1673V	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈ	A4	2.89	---	---	YN
131	1673	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾ	B4	2.75	21	---	LS5
132	1673	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾ	B4	---	---	---	CCA-WM
133	1673	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾ	B4	---	23	---	SNS-22
134	1673	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾ	B3	3.09	23	---	SNS-23
135	1673	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾ	---	---	---	---	AD 380/4
136	1673V	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾ	A4	2.75	---	---	NW
137	1673V	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾ	B5	2.62	21	---	LS6
138	1674	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒ	A4	2.62	---	---	YN
139	1674	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒ	A3	2.80	---	---	CCA-PB
140	1674V	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒ	A4	2.55	---	---	NW ¹⁷
ԿՄԲԱՆ ԹԱԳՐ ՀԱՅՈ							
141	1676	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈՒ	B3	2.47	---	---	CCA-PB
142	1676V	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈ	B6	3.25	---	---	RK10
143	1676V	ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾՈ	B2	2.36	---	---	NK 922

¹⁶ No cross in obverse inscription circle, cross replaced by two dots. In reverse inscription circle, first «Ա» oddly formed, last letter apparently «Տ».

¹⁷ On coins 61-64, 71, 72, 129, 130, 134, 136, 138, and 140, a fleur-de-lys is extending over king's left shoulder instead of a mace. They should be considered transition dies from coronation to regular silver trams.

No	CCA No	Reverse Legend	†	Wt	Obv./Rev. Die	Coll.	P1
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B. Trams (cont.)

+ՄՄԲԱՍ ԹԱԳՐ ՀԱՅ

144	1675	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾ	B3	---	25	08	SNS-24
145	1675	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒԾ	B3	---	25	08	SNS-25
146	1675	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒ (?)	B3	---	---	---	CCA-BN
147	1675	+ԿԱՐՈՂՈՒԹԲՆ ԱՍՏՈՒ (?)	B3	---	---	---	CCA-BN

C. Half tram (lion/fleur-de-lys)

+ՄՄԲ[ԱՍ] ԹԱԳԱՒԻ Հ

148	1677	+Uncertain	---	---	---	---	CCA-WM
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+ՄՄԲԱՍ ԹԱԳՐ Հ

149	1677V	+ՇԻՆԵԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔ ՍԻ	---	0.85	---	---	JG
-----	-------	-------------------	-----	------	-----	-----	----

+ՄՄԲԱՍ ԹԱՐ Հ

150	1677V	+ՇԻՆԵԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔ Ս	---	0.85	---	---	PB
151	1677V	+ՇԻՆԵԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔ ՍԻ (?)	---	---	---	---	AM-XXXVI-836
152	1677V	+ՇԻՆԵԼ Ի ՔԱՂԱՔ ՍԻ	---	0.85	---	---	NK 924

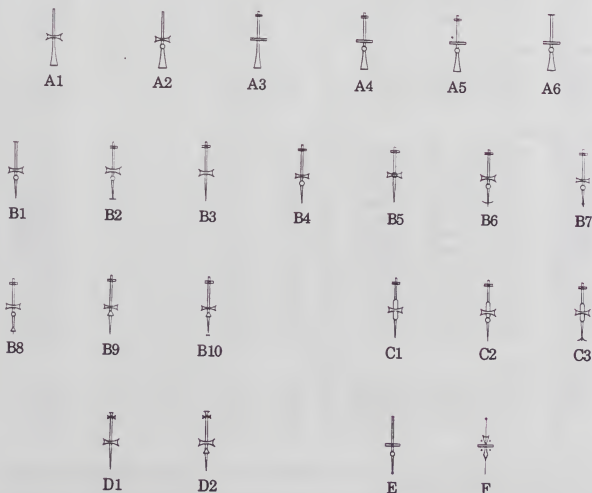


Fig. 1. Smpad tram reverse cross patterns

Stylistic grouping of Smpad trams

Generally speaking, Smpad silver trams are not well preserved. For this reason, and because of lack of information, obverse style drawings could not be prepared. For most cases, a sketch or sufficient information is available about the reverse cross pattern which enabled us to prepare reverse drawings.

Based on the number of coins catalogued in Table I, it can be concluded that 40.13% of Smpad silver coins are coronation trams, 56.58% regular trams, and 3.29% half trams, assuming that coins 151 and 152 are not the same coin.

Reverse cross patterns (see Fig. 1) are classified into six varieties where A and B include the predominant varieties; C, D, E, and F are used less frequently.

Table II. Weight distribution based on reverse design.

Rev.	Under 2.39	2.40 2.49	2.50 2.59	2.60 2.69	2.70 2.79	2.80 2.89	2.90 2.99	3.00 Over	Total
A		3	5	2	4	7	2	2	25
B	1	2	1	5	5	8	3	7	32
C		1		1	1		1		4
D			1	2					3
E									0
F			1				2		3
Total	1	6	8	10	10	15	8	9	67

The average weight of 25 Smpad coronation trams is 2.77 grams. The average weight of 42 silver trams is 2.76 grams. In Dr. Bedoukian's corpus the average weight for Smpad silver trams is 2.67 grams.¹⁸ The metrological weight distribution of Smpad silver trams based on reverse design are given in Table II and Chart I. Note that Table II distribution is based on 67 coins. The chart layout is formed from 120 coins. Due to the lack of information, reverse cross patterns could not be drawn for 27 coins.

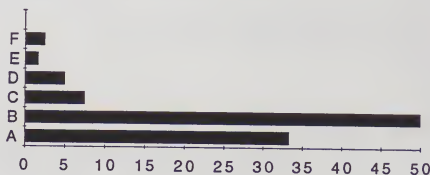


Chart I. Reverse design percentage distribution.

¹⁸ Bedoukian, CCA, p. 111.

The weights of half trams are extremely light to be considered as a half tram. Perhaps they should be considered billons, similar to the silver coins of King Hetoum II. Curiously, all reported half trams are 0.85 gram. At the time this inventory was prepared, sufficient information was not available to evaluate and determine if the last two half trams (Nos. 151 and 152) are the same or two different coins. They have been listed separately to present a complete catalogue.

When Bedoukian's *Coinage of Cilician Armenia*¹⁹ was published in 1962, Smpad trams included 9 silver coronation trams and 32 silver trams, a total inventory of 41 silver coins. Since then, in our opinion, the total number of Cilician Armenian coins has grown to at least 100,000, that is, ten times more than what it was in 1962. Yet the total number of Smpad trams has increased barely four times. In 1962, the Smpad trams constituted 0.41% of Roupinian coinage, in 1995, 0.15%. Relatively speaking, they were very scarce in 1962, today they are extremely scarce.²⁰

ՍՄՐԱՏ ԹԱԳԱՌՈՐԻՆ ԱՐՄԱԹ ԴՐԱՄՆԵՐԸ (Ամփոփում)

Ընդհանուր առմամբ՝ Սմբատ Թագաւորին դրամները լաւ չեն պահպանուած: Այս պատճառով կարելի չեղաւ պատրաստել դրամներու երեսին զծագրութիւնները: Սակայն դրամներու ընկողմերուն պատկերատիպերը բաւարար տեղեկութիւն ունին, զոր արտօսեց մեզ պատրաստելու համար բեկողմերու խաչանիշներուն զծագրութիւնները:

Սմբատ Թագաւոր կտրած է երեք տեսակ արծաթ դրամ. օծման դրամ, հասարակ արծաթ դրամ և կիսադրամ: Իր արծաթ դրամներուն ընդհանուր թիւը ունենալու համար ներկայ ցուցակը կազմուեցաւ: Զարեհ պտուկեանի Կիլիկեան Հայաստանի Դրամները գիրքէն և ՎՍմբատ Թագաւորին դրամագիւտը՝ յօդուածէն, ինչպէս նաև դրամահաւաքներուն մեզ հայթայթած տեղեկութիւնէն:

Հիմնուած Աղիւսակ 1-ի տուեալներուն վրայ, կարելի է եզրակացնել, թէ Սմբատ Թագաւորին դրամներուն ընդհանուր քանակին 40.13%-ը օծման դրամ է, 56.58%-ը հասարակ արծաթ դրամ է և 3.29%-ը կիսադրամ է, ենթադրելով որ թիւ 151 և 152 կիսադրամները նոյն դրամները չեն: Կիսադրամները հոս ընծայուած են ցուցակին կատարելագործման համար:

Սմբատ Թագաւորին կիսադրամները շատ թեթեւ ծանրութիւն ունին: Աւելի կը նմանին Հեթում Բ Թագաւորի արծաթ բիլլոնին: Հետաքրքրական է որ բոլոր տեղեկագրուածներն ալ 0.85 գրամ ծանրութիւն ունին:

Ե. Թ. Ներսիսեան

¹⁹ P. Z. Bedoukian, *Coinage of Cilician Armenia* (New York, 1962; revised edition, Danbury, Ct, 1979), p. 118; Armenian edition (Vienna, 1963), p. 124f.

²⁰ ABBREVIATIONS:

AD="Ancient and Medieval Coins from the Collection of Professor Asbed Donabedian," *Spink Coin Auction* 102 (March 2, 1994).

AM=Alex G. Malloy, *Auction Sale XXXVI* (September 22, 1993)

CNG=Classical Numismatic Group, *Auction XXVII* (September 29, 1993)

CS=Credit Suisse, *Auction 4* (December 3, 1985)

FM=Fitzwilliam Museum

GM=Garo Matossian

JG=Jack Guevrekian

LS=Levon A. Saryan

M=Münzen und Medaillen, *Auktion 12* (29 September 1981)

NK=Numismatique Collection N[adja] K[apamadjian], Bourgey (Paris, 27 October 1992). For additional detailed information see S. Boutin, *Collection N. K.: Monnaies des Empires de Byzance* (Maastricht, 1983)

NW=Name withheld

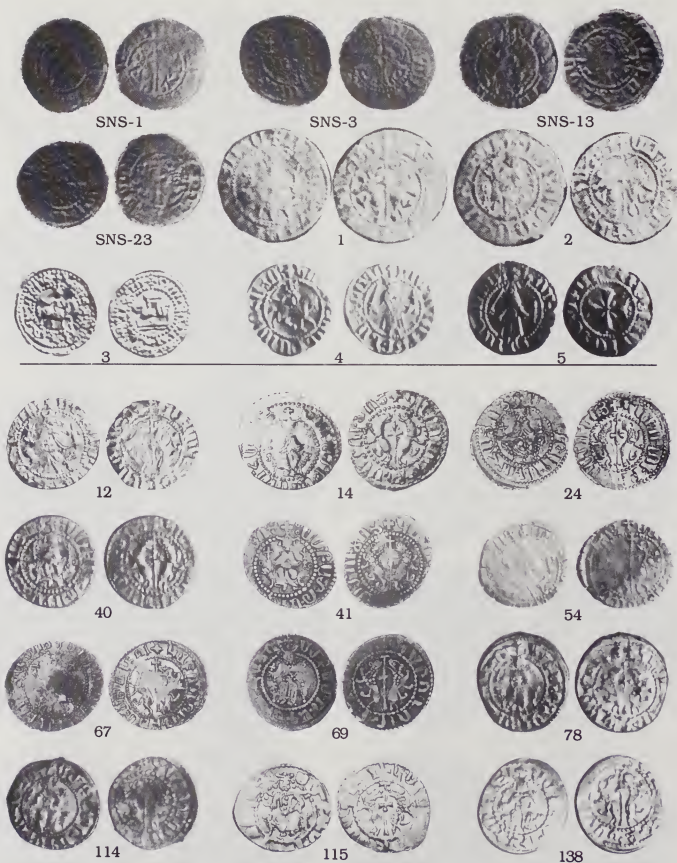
PB=Paul Z. Bedoukian; PB Unp="Two Unpublished Coins of King Smpad of Cilician Armenia"

R=Paul Rynearson, *Fall '94 Mail Bid Sale* (December 5, 1994)

RK=Robert R. Kutcher

SNS=Selected Numismatic Studies, "A Silver Hoard of Smpad of Cilician Armenia"

YN=Y. T. Nercessian



P. Z. Bedoukian, "A Silver Hoard of Smpad of Cilician Armenia," Nos. SNS-1, SNS-3, SNS-13, SNS-23; P. Z. Bedoukian, "Two Unpublished Coins of King Smpad of Cilician Armenia," Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Y. T. Nercessian, "Inventory of Smpad Trams," Nos. 12, 14, 24, 40, 41, 54, 67, 69, 78, 114, 115, 138.

PLATE III



R. R. Kutcher, "Some Discoveries in a Mixed «Hoard» of Medieval Armenian Silver Pieces"

ARMENIAN NUMISMATIC LITERATURE

- 29** BRITISH ROYAL MINT. First Armenian Commemorative Coin Struck by British Royal Mint. *Armenian Weekly*, Vol. LXV (22/29 July 1995), No. 29/30 (29717/18), p. 8, illus.
See abstract of No. 26.
- 30** COLLON, Dominique. *Near Eastern Seals*, by Dominique Collon. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press/British Museum, 1990, pp. 16, 51, Fig. 7. A seventh century B.C. stamp-cylinder of Urartu is described. The base and the side display a two-egged, winged scorpion-tailed monsters, fish and astral symbols. YTN
Նկարագրուած է Ուրարտուի Ն. Բ. եօթներորդ դարու դրոշմ-կնիք մը, Յատակ ու կողմին վրայ պատկերուած են երկուտանի, թևաւոր ու կարիճի պոչով հրէշներ, ձուկ և աստղային խորհրդանշաններ:
- 31** GERLACK, Richard. Women on Coins Mainly Monarchs and Romans, by Richard Gerlack. *World Coin News*, Vol. XXI (15 August 1994), No. 17, pp. 10, 14, 15, 34. The list includes Queen Erato, portrayed with Tigranes III (6-1 B.C.) on a coin of Armenia. YTN
Յուշակաքուծիւնը կը պարունակէ Երատոյ Թագուհին, պատկերուած՝ Տիգրան 9-ի հետ (6-1 Ն.Բ.) Հայաստանի դրամի մը վրայ:
- 32** GUEVREKIAN, J. New York Show Plans Made. *Armenian Numismatic Journal*, Series I, Vol. XXI (June 1995), No. 2, p. 22; *New York International Numismatic Convention Newsletter*, p. 1; *World Coin News*, Vol. XXII (8 May 1995), No. 10, p. 1; Vol. XXII (5 June 1995), p. 7. In a press release it is announced that Jack Guevrekian will lecture on 6 May 1995, on "Cilician Armenian Fortifications and Coins." YTN
Թերթերու արուած ծանուցումով մը յայտարարուած է, թէ Ժազ Կէվրէքեան պիտի դասաւիսէ 6 Մայիս 1995 թ. Վերիիկան Հայաստանի բերդերուն ու դրամներուն մասին:
- 33** KALAJIAN, Chris. Enjoyed Article, by Chris Kalajian. *World Coin News*, Vol. XXI (31 January 1994), No. 3, p. 4. The letter writer expresses his satisfaction with L. A. Saryan's article on Armenian coin prices. YTN
Նամակագիրը իր գոհունակութիւնը կ'արտայայտէ Լ. Ա. Սարյանի յօդուածին մասին, գրուած՝ հայկական դրամներու գիններուն վրայ:
- 34** MAT'EVOSIAN, Rafayel. *Haykakan zinanshanner* [Armenian Coats of Arms] - Հայկական զինանշաններ, գրեց՝ Ռաֆայել Մաթեվոսյան. Yerevan: Academy of Sciences of Armenian Republic, 1994, 96 pp., 78 illus. In Armenian. The design of early Armenian coats of arms is discussed. In examining Armenian architectural monuments, ancient manuscripts and coins, the author presents the coats of arms of Armenian Bagratids, Zakarians, and Mamikonians. YTN
Քննարկուած են վաղ հայկական զինանշանները, Ուսումնասիրելով հայկական ճարտարապետական յուշարձանները, հին ձեռագիրներն ու դրամները, հեղինակը կը ներկայացնէ Հայ Բագրատունիներու, Զաքարեաններու և Մամիկոնեաններու զինանշանները:
- 35** MATIOSSIAN, Vartan. *Hayagitakan mamule, aysör* [The Armenological Press Today] - Հայագիտական մամուլը՝ այսօր, գրեց՝ Վարդան Մատթէոսեան. Haraj, (11-12 November 1994), p. 2; *Massis Weekly*, Vol. XIV (10 December, 1994), No. 44 (694), pp. 12 and 19. In Armenian. The *Armenian Numismatic Journal* is described as one of the Armenological periodicals published throughout the world. YTN
Հայ Դրամագիտական Հանդէսը նկարագրուած է իբրև աշխարհի չորս ծագերուն հրատարակուող հայագիտական պարբերաթերթերէն մին:

- 36 MATIOSSIAN, Vartan. Ashkharhi ch'ors ts'agerun hratarakuogh hayagitakan mamule, aysōr [The Armenological Press Published in the Four Extremities of the World Today] - Աշխարհի չորս ծագերուն հրատարակուող հայագիտական մամուլը՝ այսօր, գրեթե՝ վարդան Մատթեոսյան. *Hatrenik*, Vol. 95 (5 January 1995), No. 44398, pp. 11 and 12. In Armenian.
See abstract of No. 35.

- 37 NERCESSIAN, Y. T. *Armenian Coins and Their Values*, by Y. T. Nercessian. Los Angeles: Armenian Numismatic Society, *Special Publication*, No. 8, 1995, 255 pp., 48 pls., 1 map.

The treatise is a scientific classification and valuation of all Armenian coins. The monograph covers the following: bibliography, collecting Armenian coins, rarity and valuation, a survey of price lists on Armenian coins, the catalogue where the coin types are classified and attributed as follows: kingdom of Sophene, Sames (ca. 260 B.C.), a copper, the thyrsos of Dionysos; Arsames I (ca. 240 B.C.), coppers, horseman and winged thunderbolt; Charaspes (before ca. 230 B.C.), a copper, heads of Dioscuri/eagle; Arsames II (ca. 230 B.C.), coppers, horseman, nude figure standing and facing, eagle, and the caps of Dioscuri; Xerxes (ca. 220 B.C.), coppers, Victory, Athena seated and standing; Abdissares (ca. 210 B.C.), coppers, eagle; Zariadres (ca. 190 B.C.), copper, deity (Anahit ?); Morphilig (ca. 190 B.C.), copper, deity (Anahit ?); Artaxiad dynasty, Zariadres (before 190 B.C.), a copper, thunderbolt; Tigranes I (123-96 B.C.), coppers, standing figure, Zeus, Nike with wreath, Victory with palm-branch, tree; Tigranes II (95-56 B.C.), silver and fourrée tetradrachms, Artaxata, Antioch, and Damascus Tyches, drachms, Artaxata and Antioch Tyches, elephant, horse, coppers, quadriga, Artaxata, Antioch, and Damascus Tyches, Tyche overstruck on Apamean (Zeus/elephant), Aradian (Tyche/Poseidon, Astarte/bull), and Marathus (cornucopia/Zeus) coppers, Heracles, Heracles overstruck on Seleucid (Antiochus XI/Zeus), Antiochene (tripod/Tyche), Aradian (Astarte/bull) coppers, warrior, Nike with five, four and three peaks, Damascus Nike, Victory, cornucopia to right and left, cornucopia overstruck on a copper of Tyre (Tyche/prow of galley), head of wheat, ear of corn, cypress tree, curved and straight palm-branch, tripod, anchor, club, elephant, horse to left and right, Mt. Argaeus; Artavasdes II (56-34 B.C.), a Tetradrachm and a drachm, quadriga, king's figure, Nike, cypress tree; Artaxias II (30-20 B.C.), a copper, Nike; Tigranes III (20-8 B.C.), drachm, king's figure, hemidrachm, Nike, coppers, biga, warrior, Nike, eagle, thunderbolt, elephant, horse to left and right, half horse, lion's head; Tigranes IV (8-5 B.C.), coppers, Zeus, Heracles, Victory, eagle to right and left, club, tree, palm-branch, double axe, elephant to right and left, elephant's head; Artavasdes III (5-2 B.C.), coppers, king's figure, eagle on mountain; Tigranes IV and Erato jugate (2 B.C.-A.D. 1), coppers, Fortune, half prancing horse; Artavasdes IV and Augustus (A.D. 4-6), a denarius and a copper, Artavasdes/Augustus; Tigranes V (A.D. 6), coppers, Tigranes/Erato, Tigranes/Augustus; Artaxias III (A.D. 18-34), Romanized denarius, Germanicus/Artaxias-Germanicus; kingdom of Commagene, Mithridates I Callinicus (96-70 B.C.), coppers, Athena, Pegasus, eagle/palm-branch, winged caduceus, circular inscription, club; Antiochus I Theos (69-34 B.C.), coppers, Tigranes II/the lion of Commagene and eagle; Antiochus IV Epiphanes (A.D. 38-72), coppers, scorpion (inscribed Commagene, Lacanatis, Lycaonia, Cietis), Capricorn, two cornucopias, Artemis, Apollo (inscribed Celenderis, Selinus), Hero, Tyche; Antiochus IV and Iotape (A.D. 38-72), coppers, Antiochus/Iotape, Antiochus/Iotape seated and female seated; Iotape (A.D. 38-72), scorpion (inscribed Commagene, Lacanatis, Lycaonia), Artemis, male figure standing, Apollo; Epiphanes and Callinicus (A.D. 72), coppers, Epiphanes/Callinicus, Capricorn (inscribed Commagene, Lacanatis, Lycaonia), Armenian tiara (inscribed Commagene, Lacanais, Lycaonia); Philopappos (A.D. 72), copper, Athena; State coinage of Commagene (ca. A.D. 72), coppers, hands/ anchor, Capricorn/scorpion, capricorn/Armenian tiara; city coinage of Samosata (31 B.C. - A.D. 38), coppers, Zeus/lion, lion/Tyche, eagle/Tyche, eagle/Zeus; an unknown ruler, copper, Armenian tiara/horse; Cilician Armenia, baronial period, Roupen I (1080-1095), copper; Toros I (1100-1123), copper; Toros II (1144-1168), copper; Roupen II (1175-1187), coppers; Levon II (1187-

1198), coppers; royal period, Levon I (1198-1219), gold tahekans and a half gold tahekan, single lion and double lion coronation trams, double trams, half double trams, a quarter double tram, half trams, Crusader type billons, regular trams, and tanks (Sis, Ayas); Hetoum I (1226-1270), gold tahekan (Levon-Hetoum type), Hetoum-Kaigobad bilingual trams and a half tram, Hetoum-Kalkhusrew bilingual trams and half trams, Hetoum-Zabel regular trams and half trams, tanks (Sis, Ayas), equestrian and regular kardezzes; Levon II (1270-1289), a gold tahekan, precoronation tram, new trams (Sis, Ayas), half trams struck with small dies and new tram dies, a tank and kardezzes; Hetoum II (1289-1306), billons with Latin and Byzantine crosses, kardezzes with king's bust facing and king seated; Smpad (1296-1298), coronation and regular trams, and poghs; Gosdantin I (1298-1299), a gold tahekan, trams, and kardezzes; Levon III (1301-1307), takvorins, a half tram, takvorin overstruck in Arabic, a zinc takvorin, and kardezzes; Oshin (1308-1320), coronation trams, a half tram, takvorins, takvorin overstruck in Arabic, and poghs; Levon IV (1320-1342), takvorins, a half tram, takvorins overstruck in Arabic, large and small poghs; Guy (1342-1344), takvorins and a pogh; Gosdantin III (1344-1363), takvorins (Tarsus, Sis), and poghs (Tarsus, Sis); Levon the Usurper (1363-1365), takvorins and poghs; Gosdantin IV (1365-1373), takvorins and poghs; Levon V (1374-1375), billons and poghs; Post Roupenian silver and copper coins; Kiurke II Curopalatus (1048-1100), a copper, Abagha Khan (1265-1282), a copper. The catalogue is followed with counterfeit Armenian coin detection, grading of Armenian coins, rarity, values of Armenian coins, key to plates, index, and 48 photographic plates. The legends and metrological data are published. Author

Բանասիրութիւնը գիտական դասաւորութիւնն է զնահատութիւն մըն է բոլոր հայկական դրամներուն Մենագրութիւնը կը պարունակէ հետեւեանքը- մատենագրութիւն, հայկական դրամներ հաւաքելը, Թանկագնութիւնն է զնահատութիւն, ակնարկ մը հայկական դրամներու վաճառքի ցուցակագրութեանց վրայ, և կատարողը ուր դասաւորուած են դրամներու տեսակները՝ վերադարձեալ հետեւապէս- Մոփքի Թագաւորութիւն Սմաճն (չուրջ 280 Ն.Ք.), պղինձ մը, Դիոնուքոսի դաւանը- Արշամ Ա (չուրջ 240 Ն.Ք.), պղինձներ, ծիւղոր մը Թեաւոր կայծակ- Նարայթն (չուրջ 230 Ն.Ք. Թ. առաջ), պղինձ մը, Դիոնուքոսիի զուլեանքը/արծիւ- Արշամ Բ (չուրջ 230 Ն.Ք.), պղինձներ, ծիւղոր, կանգնած ու հանդիպականց մերկ անձ մը, արծիւ և Դիոնուքոսիի գզակները- Բանքթէս (չուրջ 220 Ն.Ք.), պղինձներ, Յաղթանակ, նստած ու կանգնած Աթենքեր- Արիտարէս (չուրջ 210 Ն.Ք.), պղինձներ, արծիւ- Զարն (չուրջ 190 Ն.Ք.), պղինձ մը, Դիցուհի (Անահիտ Վ). Սորբիլիկ (չուրջ 190 Ն.Ք.), պղինձ մը, Դիցուհի (Անահիտ Վ). Արտաշէսեան հարթութիւն՝ Զարն (190 Ն.Ք. Թ. առաջ), պղինձ մը, կայծակ- Տիգրան Ա (123-98 Ն.Ք.), պղինձներ, կանգնած անձ, Զևս, Յաղթանակ ծաղկեպսակով, Յաղթանակ արմաւենիի ճիւղով, ծառ- Տիգրան Բ (95-58 Ն.Ք.), արծաթեայ և արծաթազօծ չորեքդրամաններ, Արտաշատի, Անտիոքի և Դամասկոսի Բախտեր, դրամաններ, Արտաշատի, Անտիոքի և Դամասկոսի Բախտեր, Բախտ կրկնադրոշմուած Ափամի (Զևս/փիղ), Արաղոսի (Բախտ/Փոսէլդոն, Աստարտէ/ցուր) և Մարաթոսի (ամաթեղ- Զ/Ազո), Անտիոքի (երոտանի/Բախտ), Արաղոս (Աստարտէ/ցուր) պղինձներուն վրայ, ոսպմիկ, Յաղթանակի հինգ, չորս և երեք տառով խորով, Դամասկոսի Յաղթանակ, այլ Յաղթանակ մը, ամաթեղիւր դէպի աջ և ձախ, ամաթեղիւր կրկնադրոշմուած Տիրոսի (Բախտ/ամաթանակ) պղինձի վրայ, ցորենի հատիկ, հասկ, նոճիի ծառ, կոր և ուղիղ արմաւենիի ճիւղ, երոտանի, խառնի, լախտ, փիղ, ձի դէպի ձախ և աջ, Արգէտս լեռը- Արտաշատ Բ (56-34 Ն.Ք.), չորեք- դրամեան մը և դրամի մը, քառաձի մարտականք, պղինձներ, Թագաւորին կանգնած հասակը, Յաղթանակ, նոճիի ծառ- Արտաշէս Բ (30-20 Ն.Ք.), պղինձ մը, Յաղթանակ- Տիգրան Գ (20-8 Ն.Ք.), դրամի մը, Թագաւորին կանգնած հասակը, կիսադրամի մը, Յաղթանակ, պղինձներ, երկձի մարտականք, ոսպմիկ, Յաղթանակ, արծիւ, կայծակ, փիղ, ձի դէպի ձախ և աջ, ծիւղ առաջամասը, արւելքի զուլե- Տիգրան Դ (8-5 Ն.Ք.), պղինձներ, Զևս, վահագն, Յաղթանակ, այլ տեսակ Յաղթանակ, արծիւ դէպի ձախ և աջ, լախտ, ծառ, արմաւենիի ճիւղ, երկայրի տապար, փիղ դէպի աջ և ձախ, փիղի զուլե- Արտաշատ Գ (5-2 Ն.Ք.), պղինձներ, Թագաւորին կանգնած հասակը, լեռան վրայ արծիւ- Տիգրան Դ և Երատոն զուգազուլս (2 Ն.Ք.-8 Ն.Ք. 1), պղինձներ, Բախտ, ծիւղ առաջամասը- Արտաշատ Դ և Աւգոստոս (8 Վ. 4-8), ղեկարիւռ մը և պղինձ մը, Արտաշատ Դ/Աւգոստոս- Տիգրան Ե (8 Վ. 8), պղինձներ, Տիգրան/Երատոն, Տիգրան/Աւգոստոս- Արտաշէս Գ (8 Վ. 18-34), հռոմէականացած ղեկարիւռ, Գերմանիկոս/Արտաշէս-Գերմանիկոս- Կոմմազենի Թագաւորութիւն՝ Միւրդատ Ա Կալլիսիկոս (96-70 Ն.Ք.), պղինձներ, Աթենաս, Պեգասոս, արծիւ/արմաւենիի ճիւղ, Զերմէսի Թեաւոր մականը, շրջադրութիւն, լախտ- Անտիոքոս Ա Թէսոն (69-34 Ն.Ք.), պղինձներ, Տիգրան Բ/Կոմմազենի առիւծը և արծիւ- Անտիոքոս Դ Եփիֆանէս (8 Վ. 38-72), պղինձներ, կարծեմ (արձանագրուած Կոմմազենի, Լականատիւ, Լիկատնիա, Կիեթիս), այծեղջիւր, երկու ամաթեղ-ջիւր, Արեւմիտ, Ապոլոն

(արձանադրուած Կելներերիս, Սելինոս), Հերոս, Բախտ. Անտիոքոս Դ և Իոթափէ (Յ-Ք. 38-72), պղինձներ, Անտիոքոս/Իոթափէ, Անտիոքոս/Իոթափէ նստած, կին մը նստած. Իոթափէ (Յ-Ք. 38-72), կարիճ (արձանադրուած Կոմմազենէ, Լականատիս, Լիկանտիս), Արտաշիս, մարդու մը հասակը կանգնած, Ապողոն. Եփրֆանէս և Կալլինիկոս (Յ-Ք. 72), պղինձ-ներ, Եփրֆանէս/Կալլինիկոս, այծեղջիւր (արձանադրուած Կոմմազենէ, Լականատիս, Լիկանտիս), Հակական խոյր (արձանադրուած Կոմմազենէ, Լականատիս, Լիկանտիս), Ֆիլոքափիոս (Յ-Ք. 72), պղինձ, Աթենաս. Կոմմազենէի նահանգային դրամ (չուրջ Յ-Ք. 72), պղինձներ, ձեռք/խաբիս, այծեղջիւր/կարիճ, կարիճ/հայկական խոյր. Մամոսատի քաղաքային դրամ (31 Ն-Ք-Յ-Ք. 38), պղինձներ, Զևս/առիւծ, առիւծ/Բախտ, արծիւ/Բախտ, արծիւ/Զևս. անորոշ գահակալ մը, պղինձ, հայկական խոյր/ձի. Կիլիկիան Հայաստան, իշխանական շրջան Խուրէն Ա (1080-1095), պղինձ. Թորոս Ա (1100-1123), պղինձ. Թորոս Բ (1144-1168), պղինձ. Խուրէն Բ (1175-1187), պղինձներ. Լեոն Բ (1187-1198), պղինձներ. Թազաւորական շրջան. Լեոն Ա (1198-1218), ոսկի գահականներ ու կէս ոսկի գահական մը, մի և երկու առիւծով օծման դրամներ, երկդրամներ, կէս երկդրամներ, քառորդ երկդրամ մը, կիսադրամներ, խաչակիրներու տիպով պիլոններ, հասարակ դրամներ և դաշգեր (Միս, Այաս). Հէթում Ա (1228-1270), ոսկի գահական մը (Լեոն-Հէթումի տիպով), Հէթում-Քալոթպատի երկկողման դրամներ ու կիսադրամներ, Հէթում-Զապէլի հասարակ դրամներ ու կիսադրամներ և դաշգեր (Միս, Այաս), ձիալար և հասարակ քառողջներ. Լեոն Բ (1270-1289), ոսկի գահական մը, նահաօծման դրամ մը, նոր դրամներ (Միս, Այաս), կիսադրամներ կոխուած փողք կնիքներով ու նոր դրամներու կնիքներով, դաշգ մը ու քառողջներ. Հէթում Բ (1289-1306), բիւրյոններ խաչակրական ու բիւզանդական տիպի խաչերով, քառողջներ Թազաւորի հալոյ կիսանդրիով և Թազաւոր նստած. Մմբատ (1296-1298), օծման ու հասարակ դրամներ և քառողջներ. Լեոն Գ (1301-1307), Կոստանդին Ա (1298-1299), ոսկի գահական մը, դրամներ և քառողջներ. Լեոն Գ (1301-1307), Թազաւորներ, կիսադրամ մը, արաբերէնով կրկնադրուած Թազաւորի մը, ցինթ Թազաւորին մը և քառողջներ. Օշին (1308-1320), օծման դրամներ, կիսադրամ մը, Թազաւորներ, արաբերէնով կրկնադրուած Թազաւորին մը և փողք. Լեոն Դ (1320-1342), Թազաւորներ, կիսադրամ մը, արաբերէնով կրկնադրուած Թազաւորներ, մեծ ու փոքր փողք. Կի (1342-1344), Թազաւորներ և փող մը. Կոստանդին Գ (1344-1383), Թազաւորներ (Յարստ, Միս) և փողք (Յարստ, Միս). Լեոն Բուկակալ (1383-1386), Թազաւորներ և փողք. Կի (1386-1373), Թազաւորներ և փողք. Լեոն Ե (1374-1375), բիւրյոններ և փողք. Ենտ Խուրէնէն արծաթներ ու պղինձներ. Կորիկէ Կ Կորապատ (1048-1100), պղինձ մը. Առաջա իսան (1265-1282), պղինձ մը. Կատապոլին Հետեւած և հայկական կեղծ դրամներ զանազաններ, հայկական դրամներ ասորիականներ, հայկական դրամներու արժէքները, ասորականներու բանալին, ցուցակը և դրամներուն 48 պատկերազարդ տախտակները. Տպուած են խորագրութիւններն ու չափադիտական տուեսլները.

Հեղինակը

38 TROXELL, Hyla A. Orontes, Satrap of Mysia, by Hyla A. Troxell. *Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau*, Vol. 60 (1981), pp. 27-37, pl. 4.

An historical background is given to the reign of satrap Orontas and seven coins attributed to this satrap are catalogued. Based on a copper coin (head of satrap/forepart of winged boar) inscribed KIE, identical to a bronze coin of the same module but inscribed OPONTA, Troxell reattributes silver and copper coins of Orontas to Mysian cities of Adramyteum and Clisthene, circa 357-352 (not 362) B.C. Orontas did not issue coins in Lampsacus and Clazomenae. The Lampsacene gold stater (head of satrap/forepart of winged boar) is taken away from Orontas, and the author suggests that Artabazus is the most likely candidate as the satrap depicted on the coin. Orontas disappears from history in 348 (not 345) B.C.

YTN

Տրուած է պատմական ուղուագիծ մը սատրապ Որոնդասի իշխանութեան շրջանին և ցուցանադրուած են եօթը պղնձայ դրամներ, վերագրուած՝ այս սատրապին: Հիմնուած պղնձնայ դրամի մը վրայ (սատրապի գլուխ/թևաւոր կինի մը առաջամասը), արձանադրուած՝ KIE, նման նոյն տիպով այլ բրոնզայ դրամի մը, ըսյց արձանադրուած՝ OPONTA, Թորոսի իւր վերագրէ Որոնդաս արծաթ ու պղինձ դրամները Միսիոյ Արամատիսում և Կիսթենէ քաղաքներուն, չուրջ 357-352 (ոչ 362) Ն-Ք. Որոնդաս դրամ չէ թողարկած Լամպակ և Կլազոմէն Լամպակի ոսկի ստատերին ալ (սատրապի գլուխ/թևաւոր կինի մը առաջամասը) իւր վերցրուի Որոնդասէն և Հեղինակը և Կորիկէ Կ Կորապատու կրնայ ըլլալ շատ հաւանական սատրապ պատկերուած դրամին վրայ Որոնդաս կ'աներևութանայ պատմութենէն 348 (ոչ 345) Ն-Ք. Թուականին:

ԵԲՆ

39 VAGI, David L. One Humble Bronze, and a Mystery Solved, by David L. Vagi. *Celator*, Vol. 9 (March 1995), No. 3, pp. 22-23, illus. A review of Hyla A. Troxell's paper. See abstract of No. 38.

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Bulletin No. 17
Supplement D

ARTAXIAD COIN

402. Tigranes II the Great (95-56 B.C.), Drachm. Obv.: Bust of Tigranes draped r., clean shaven and wearing ornate five-pointed tiara. The tiara is adorned with an eight-pointed star flanked by two eagles back to back. Rev.: Tyche of Artaxata, draped and wearing a turreted crown, seated r. on rock, holding a palm-branch in her r. hand; at her feet the river-god Orontes swimming r. To r. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; l. downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ/ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ. Letters above palm-branch ՇԱ, below palm-branch Θ, at exergue ΕC. ACV-40V, CAA-78, AR19, 4.10 g. -VF \$750

403. Tigranes II The Great (95-56 B.C.), Copper coin. Obv.: Bust of Tigranes. Rev.: Tyche. To r. downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; to l. downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ/ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ. Δ behind tyche. ACV-50, CAA-94, AE19, 4.83 gm. P, F+/F \$60

404. Artavasdes II (56-34 B.C.), copper coin. Obv.: Bust of Artavasdes r., wearing ear-rings and five-pointed Armenian tiara. Rev.: Nike advancing l. Holding crown in extended r. hand. Left hand resting on hips. To r. downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; to l. downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ/ΑΡΤΑΥΑΖΔΟΥ. Overstruck, under-type unidentifiable. ACV-127, CAA-132V, AE20, 6.14 g. -F/F+ \$150

405. Yazdgard II (438-457), Sassanian drachm. Obv.: Bust of Yazdgards r. Rev.: Fire altar with two attendants facing front. Sellwood 47, AR32, 4.06 g. Contemporary of Vartan Mamigonian. VF \$55

406. Levon V (1374-1375), copper coin, Pogh. Obv.: Lion of Cyprus walking r. ՀԻՆՈՐ թԱԳԱՒԻՐ. Rev.: Cross. ՀԱՄԵՆԱՅՆ ՀԱՅՈՒՆ. ACV 506V, CCA 2243V, AE15, 0.97 g. -VF/F \$100

407. Levon V as before. ACV 506V, CCA 2243V, AE16, 1.03 g. F/F+ \$75

408. Levon V as before. ACV 506V, CCA 2243V, AE15, 0.69 g. F \$50

REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA

ALUMINUM COINS (1994)

409. 10 luma, UNC.....	\$1
410. 20 luma, UNC.....	\$1
411. 50 luma, UNC.....	\$1
412. 1 dram, UNC.....	\$1.5
413. 3 dram, UNC.....	\$2
414. 5 dram, UNC.....	\$3

415. 10 dram, UNC.....	\$7
416. 409 to 415, 7 pieces UNC.....	\$14

BANK NOTES (1994)

417. 10 dram, UNC.....	\$2
418. 25 dram, UNC.....	\$4
419. 50 dram, UNC.....	\$5
420. 100 dram, UNC.....	\$9
421. 200 dram, UNC.....	\$14.5
422. 500 dram, UNC.....	\$16
423. 1000 dram, UNC.....	\$16.5
424. 417 to 423, 7 pieces UNC.....	\$60



First Commemorative Silver Proof

425. 25 dram, silver proof struck by the British Royal Mint. Obv.: coat of arms. Rev.: Apricot. 38.61 mm, 28.28, 0.925 sterling silver. Leatherette presentation case and information leaflet. A beautiful strike and very attractive coin (S+I, \$4.5) \$49.50

426. SPECIAL, all aluminum coins, all bank notes, silver proof (Nos. 416, 424, 425) retailing 133, sale price (S+I, \$5) \$110

BOOKS

M62. KASPIAN, Alice Odian, Armenian Needlelace and Embroidery, 127 pp., numerous ill., c/b \$40

H41. BERLITZ, Charles, The Lost Ship of Noah; In Search of the Ark at Ararat. New York: 1987, 203 pp., c/b, d/j \$18

H42. BULL, Jacob B., The Fridjof Nansen; A Book for the Young. Boston: 1903, 132 pp., in very good condition, bound \$12

H43. CHAHIN, M. The Kingdom of Armenia. NY: 1987, 332 pp., c/b, d/j, retail \$55, sale price \$30

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Bulletin No. 17
Supplement E

REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA

Commemorative Silver Proof Coins (1994)

427. Apricot coin, 25 dram, pure silver proof struck by the British Royal Mint. Obv.: Coat of arms. ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆԻ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ 25 ԴՐԱՄ 1994. Rev.: Apricot. ARNENIACA ԾԻՐԱՆ-APRICAOT. 38.61 mm, 28.28, 0.925 sterling silver. Mintage 10,000. Leatherette presentation case and information leaflet. A beautiful strike and an extremely attractive coin \$49.50

428. Artsakh coin, 25 dram, pure silver proof. Obv.: Coat of arms. ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆԻ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ 25 ԴՐԱՄ 1994. Rev.: Monument of Artsakh, church and a sword. ԱՐԹԱՆ ԱՍՏՎԱԾ ԸՆԴ ՄԵՋ Է. 38 mm, 1 oz (31.1 g.), mintage 5,000. Certificate \$75

429. David of Sasun coin, 25 dram, pure silver proof. Obv.: Coat of arms. ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆԻ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ 25 ԴՐԱՄ 1994. Rev.: Monument to David of Sasun. ՍԱՍՈՒՆԻԾԻ ԴԱՎԻԹ. 38 mm, 1 oz (31.1 g.), mint. 5,000. Certificate \$75

430. Jakharak coin, 1000 dram, pure silver proof. Obv.: Coat of arms. ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆԻ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ 1000 ԴՐԱՄ 1994. Rev.: Jakharak (maiden behind spinning wheel). ՀԱՅԿԱԿԱՆ ԴՐԱՄՆԵՐ ԹՂԹԱԴՐԱՄԻ 75 ՏԱՐԻՆ. 38 mm, 1 oz (31.1 g.), mintage 5,000. Certificate \$75

431. Pagan Temple of Garni coin, 25 dram, pure silver proof. Obv.: Coat of arms. ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆԻ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ 25 ԴՐԱՄ 1994. Rev.: Pagan temple of Garni. ԳԱՐՆԻ I ԴԱՐ. 38 mm, 1 oz (31.1 g.), mintage 5,000. Certificate \$75

432. Sardarapat Battle coin, 25 dram, silver proof. Obv.: Coat of arms. ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆ 25 ԴՐԱՄ 1994. Rev.: Monument dedicated to the battle of Sardarapat. ՍԱՐԴԱՐԱՊԱՏ 1918. 39 mm, 1 oz (31.1 g.), 0.999 silver, mint. 3000. Certificate \$100

433. SPECIAL, all aluminum coins, all bank notes, all silver proof coins (Nos. 416, 424, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, and 432) retailing \$533, sale price (S+I, \$10) \$475

BOOKS

N35. BANKS, F. A., *Coins of Bible Days*. 198 pp., illus., card covers. ArmNS. \$16

H44. BOURNOUTIAN, George A., *A History of the Armenian People*, 1995, Vol. I 192 pp., Vol. II 265 pp., card covers (ship. US \$3, foreign \$4.50) \$34

M63. RAND, H., *Arshile Gorky; the Implications of Symbols*, 1980, 270 pp., 15 color pls., 147 black and white illus., includes 12 p. chapter on artist's (Vosdanik Manooq Adoian), 22 x 28 cm, card covers. Retail \$25, discounted to \$12.50

Periodicals

P6. National Geographic

1965, No. 2; 1966, No. 6; 1967, No. 2; 1968, No. 4; 1969, No. 4; 1970, Nos. 1, 3, 5, 6; 1971, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, /4; 1972, Nos. 1, 4, 6/1, 3, 6; 1973, Nos. 1, 4, 6; 1974, Nos. 2, 5, 6/2, 5, 6; 1975, Nos. 3, 4/1, 3, 4, 6; 1976, Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5/4, 6; 1980, No. 2; 1987, Nos. 1, 6. Each issue (shipping extra) \$0.50

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